

To WALK The EARTH In SAFETY

United States Department of State | Bureau of Political-Military Affairs



2015/FY2014

U.S. Contributions ▼ Country Programs ▼ Organization Profiles



U.S. Department of State

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ON THE COVERS



Danger signs are ready for installation in an area needing clearance in Quang Tri Province, Vietnam. Forty years after the war in Vietnam ended, the country is still plagued by unexploded ordnance.

Photo courtesy of Sean Sutton/MAG.



BLU-26 cluster munitions are carefully taken in batches through a village in Quang Tri Province, Vietnam, to a demolition site where they will be destroyed.

Photo courtesy of Sean Sutton/MAG.

To Walk the Earth in Safety is a publication of the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA). PM/WRA's mission is to reduce the harmful worldwide effects of at-risk, illicitly proliferated, and indiscriminately used conventional weapons of war.



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A Message From Assistant Secretary Puneet Talwar

For more than two decades, the United States has been at the forefront of international efforts to reduce the worldwide threat to civilians from landmines, unexploded ordnance (UXO), and other conventional weapons of war. Just 15 years ago, landmines and other explosive remnants of war killed or injured nearly 10,000 men, women, and children every year—more than 25 every day. Thanks to the concerted efforts of the United States, partner nations, international nongovernmental organizations, and host nations, that figure has now dropped by more than 60%.

The 14th edition of *To Walk the Earth in Safety* documents the United States' efforts to combat these threats, the progress we have made, and the work still to be done.

In last year's report, I highlighted our June 2014 announcement that the United States would no longer produce or otherwise acquire anti-personnel landmines. In September 2014, President Obama took another major step forward, announcing that the United States would not use anti-personnel landmines outside the Korean Peninsula and that the United States would start to destroy anti-personnel landmine stockpiles not required for the defense of the Republic of Korea. These historic policy changes represent another step to advance the humanitarian aims of the Ottawa Convention.

Since 1993, the United States has invested nearly \$2.5 billion to clear or destroy landmines, unexploded ordnance, and other dangerous conventional weapons. In Fiscal Year 2014, the Department of State allocated approximately \$140 million to CWD programs in more than 40 countries, helping post-conflict communities and countries recover and rebuild. These programs touch thousands of lives all over the world, from children in Sri Lanka who can now safely walk to school, to farmers in Vietnam who can now tend to their crops without fear. Our efforts have cleared aging and unstable ammunition in Kyrgyzstan, and provided medical rehabilitation and vocational training for survivors of landmine incidents who currently reside in Syrian refugee camps.

I'd like to highlight four important milestones from FY2014:

- **Comprehensive Survey and Clearance Project in Quang Tri, Vietnam:** As part of our increased commitment to removing UXO from Vietnam, we launched a five-year initiative to make Quang Tri Province—home to 700,000 people—free from the impact of UXO. Our ten-fold funding increase for efforts in Quang Tri Province in FY2014 is a clear sign of this continued commitment.
- **First Mine Clearance Operation in West Bank:** In FY2014, The HALO Trust (HALO), funded by the U.S. government and other international donors, began the first-ever humanitarian mine clearance operation in the West Bank. They cleared and excavated 26,600 square meters and destroyed 344 mines in a single minefield. The Department of State continues to support HALO's close collaboration with both Israeli and Palestinian mine action authorities, and we share the goal of clearing the remaining minefields that endanger the lives of Palestinian civilians.
- **Gender Advancements Among Demining Teams:** Reflecting our firm commitment to gender equality and advancing the rights of women and girls, in 2014 the Department of State funded an all-female demining team in Tajikistan, the first and only female demining team in Central Asia. Zimbabwe's first all-female demining team became operational in January 2015. In Sri Lanka, female deminers are assuming greater leadership roles in integrated male and female demining teams.



Secretary of State John Kerry introduces the FY2013 edition of *To Walk the Earth in Safety* at a press event in 2014.

Photo courtesy of the Department of State.

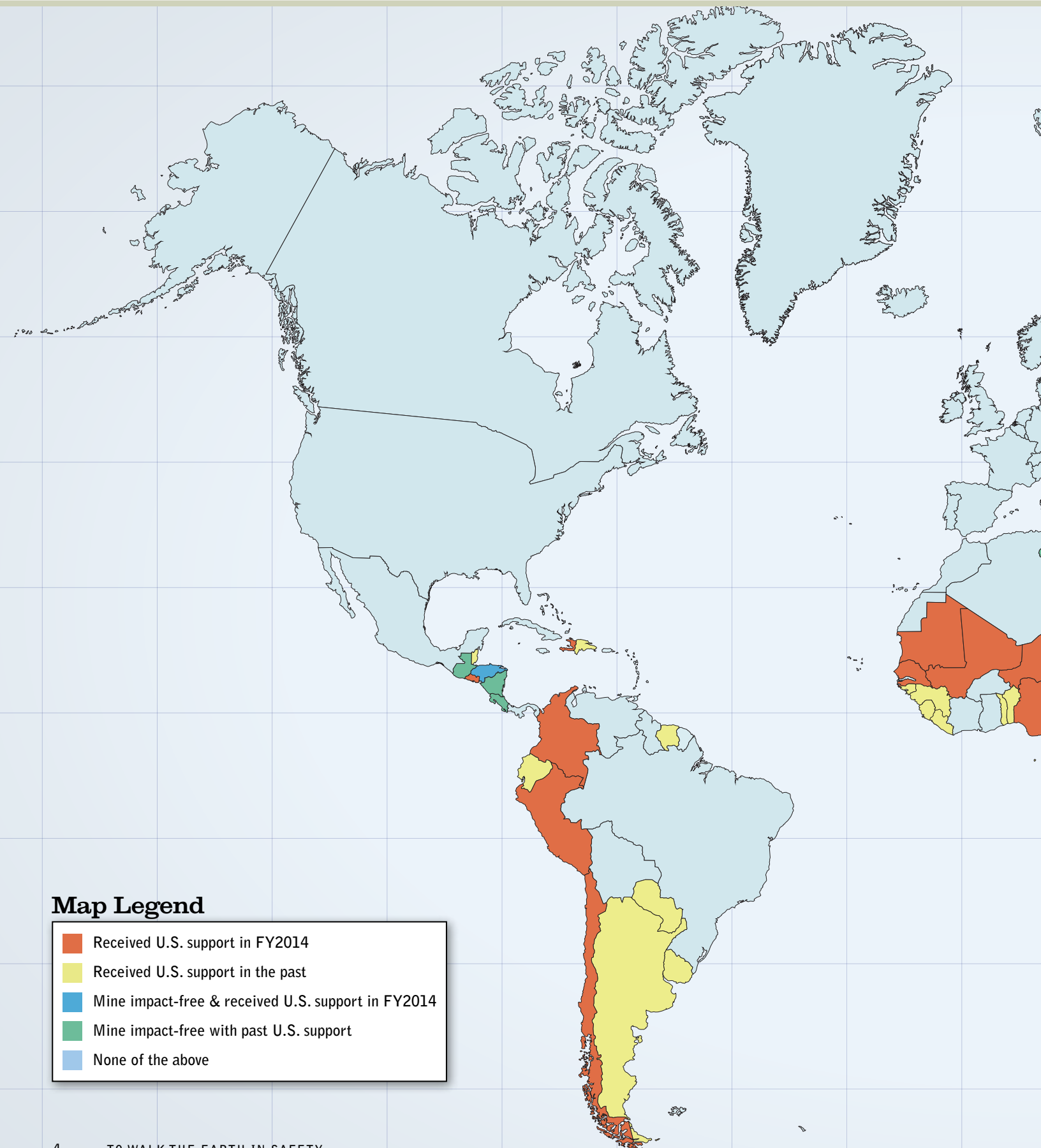


- **Destruction of Illicitly Proliferated or At-Risk Stockpiles:** The Department of State works diligently to ensure that dangerous weapons, including MANPADS, do not fall into the wrong hands. That is why last year, in Chad, our support allowed MAG (Mines Advisory Group) to assess, refurbish, and better secure armories and ammunition stores throughout the country. In Niger, we and our partners destroyed more than 1,000 small arms and light weapons at risk for illicit proliferation. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, our support has enabled Sterling Global to send technical advisors to assist the Bosnian Armed Forces in reducing massive stockpiles of conventional munitions, including destruction oversight and capital improvements to the Bosnia and Herzegovina demilitarization facilities.

Thanks to the tremendous support of Congress and the American people, we will continue to prioritize these efforts because they are in our interests and reflect the very best of our values. As Secretary Kerry said last year, "President Kennedy set for our nation the goal of sending a man to walk on the moon. We did that. Today, we reaffirm our resolve to help all people everywhere to be able to walk safely, right here on Earth."

Puneet Talwar
Assistant Secretary
Department of State
Bureau of Political-Military Affairs

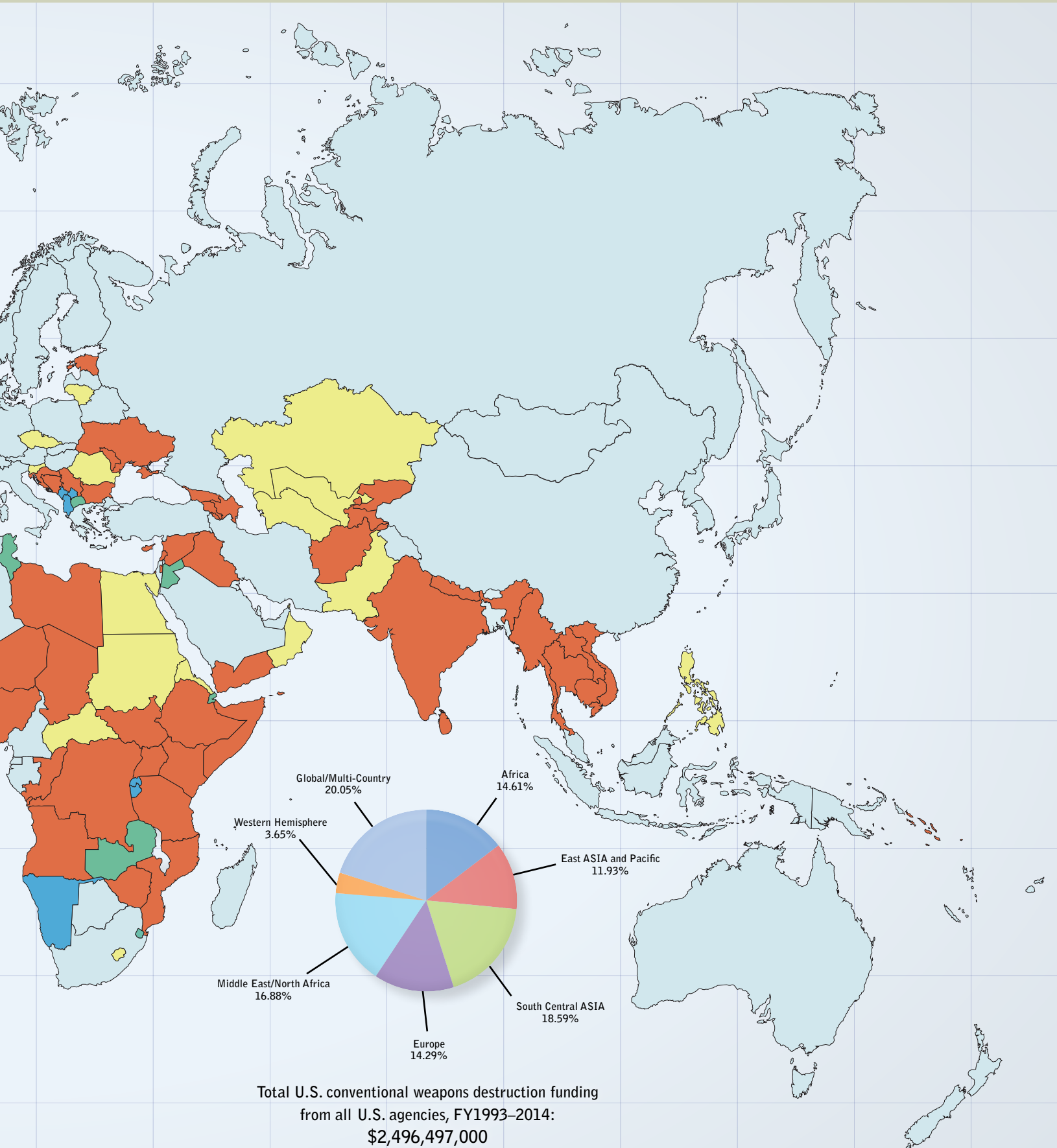
Global Overview of the U.S. Conventional



Map Legend

- Received U.S. support in FY2014
- Received U.S. support in the past
- Mine impact-free & received U.S. support in FY2014
- Mine impact-free with past U.S. support
- None of the above

Weapons Destruction Program FY1993–2014



THE UNITED STATES' COMMITMENT TO CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION



Advancing Conventional Weapons Destruction

Around the world, stockpiles of excess, poorly-secured or otherwise at-risk conventional weapons remain a serious challenge to peace and prosperity. In the wrong hands, small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) fuel political instability and violence, while more advanced conventional weapons, particularly MANPADS, pose a serious threat to commercial aviation. Degrading stockpiles may explode without warning, devastating nearby population centers. Meanwhile, hazards from landmines and UXO, including cluster munition remnants, artillery shells, and mortars, continue to kill and maim people long after conflicts have ended. They prevent the safe use of land, which suppresses economic development and prevents displaced persons from returning home.

The U.S. CWD program embodies our commitment to reduce these threats worldwide. The United States is the world's leading financial supporter of CWD, providing nearly \$2.5 billion in assistance to more than 90 countries since 1993. The CWD program helps foreign governments destroy excess stockpiles of conventional arms, better secure the stockpiles they retain, and clear landmines and other explosive remnants of war. Our efforts reduce the likelihood that weapons will fall into the wrong hands, and protect innocent populations from deadly hazards. By alleviating these threats to civilian security, this program demonstrates core U.S. values that respect the dignity of every human being.

The Evolving Nature of CWD

Thanks to combined efforts from the United States and the international community, the threat from landmines continues to decline. Annual casualty figures have dropped from nearly 10,000 in 1999 to less than 4,000 in 2013. In recent years, Burundi,

Albania, Nicaragua, and Jordan have declared themselves mine impact-free, while Mozambique is the first severely-impacted state to make significant progress toward this milestone. In Sri Lanka alone, U.S.-funded projects cleared approximately 28,000 anti-personnel landmines in 2014, representing the most landmines removed from any single country over a one-year period. Still, challenges remain. At least 56 countries remain landmine-affected, according to the *Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor*, and UXO threats persist after every conflict.

As the threat from landmines declines, poorly-secured and otherwise at-risk conventional weapons continue to imperil our collective security interests. Illicitly proliferated arms from insecure stockpiles in the Middle East and North Africa are particularly troubling. For example, according to a 2014 UN report, weapons from Libya's massive Qadhafi-era stockpiles have flowed into 14 countries, enhancing the operational capacity of terrorists and insurgents in already unstable areas. Whether in the Middle East/North Africa region or elsewhere, illicit trafficking of conventional weapons presents a danger to vulnerable civilians and threatens to embroil the international community in numerous conflicts.

In particular, the illicit availability of MANPADS to terrorists, extremists, and other non-state actors poses a serious threat to commercial aviation, humanitarian aid, and military aircraft, and is a major U.S. national security concern. MANPADS have downed more than 50 civilian aircraft since the 1970s. In response, the U.S. Interagency MANPADS Task Force coordinates counter-MANPADS efforts by the Department of State, Department of Defense, Department of Homeland Security, and other relevant stakeholders, and helps partner nations eliminate or better secure MANPADS at risk of falling into the wrong hands.

The U.S. Government's Collaborative Approach

Confronting CWD challenges requires an integrated approach between governmental, private, and nongovernmental organizations. The Department of State, Department of Defense, and USAID work together with foreign governments, private companies and nongovernmental organizations to implement humanitarian mine action programs, reduce SA/LW and conventional munitions stockpiles (including MANPADS), and improve physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) practices at conventional weapons storage sites.

Within the U.S. government, the Department of State, through the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs' Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA), funds and manages CWD programs—including landmine and UXO clearance, SA/LW stockpile reduction, and PSSM—in more than 40 countries. The Department of Defense Humanitarian Demining Training Center (HDTC) trains deminers, ammunition handlers, and stockpile managers from partner countries. The Department of Defense Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program (HD R&D) improves CWD technologies, enhancing the efficiency and safety of humanitarian demining operations around the world. USAID assists landmine and UXO survivors, including medical and rehabilitative care, through its Leahy War Victims Fund.

Department of State Support for CWD

The Department of State is committed to mitigating the serious risks that indiscriminately-used, poorly-secured, and otherwise at-risk conventional weapons pose to civilian security. The Department of State—through PM/WRA—has provided more than 60 percent (over \$1.5 billion) of the United States' nearly \$2.5 billion contribution to CWD since 1993.

PM/WRA's CWD program objective is three-fold:

1. To enhance regional security by curbing illicit trafficking and the availability of arms (including MANPADS) to terrorists, insurgents, and other non-state actors;
2. To remediate landmine and UXO contamination, returning land to safe and productive use; and
3. To promote U.S. foreign policy interests by broadening support for U.S. CWD efforts.

PM/WRA advances these objectives by helping partner countries reduce conventional weapons stockpiles in excess of actual defense needs, securing at-risk or abandoned munitions, and enhancing conventional arms stockpile management practices. PM/WRA funds humanitarian mine action operations, including hazard area surveys, landmine and UXO clearance, risk education for vulnerable populations, and limited medical rehabilitation and vocational training for landmine and UXO survivors.

PM/WRA also educates the public (both domestically and abroad) about the risks that poorly-secured stockpiles, landmines and UXO pose to civilian security. PM/WRA strives to ensure that its CWD efforts meet the needs of all members of affected communities, regardless of gender or age.

PM/WRA partners with nongovernmental organizations, international organizations, educational institutions, and private sector contractors to implement its CWD programs. With more than three dozen implementing partners, PM/WRA draws on a wealth of experience, local and operational expertise, and additional funding that implementers secure from other donors. Robust project performance standards, enhanced monitoring and evaluation strategies, and a complex program planning process guide PM/WRA's resource allocation decisions and hold implementing partners accountable.

Results

With support from the United States and other international donors, global efforts to reduce landmine and UXO casualties have been successful. According to the *Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor*, casualty rates are at a 15-year low, with a nearly two-thirds reduction in daily incidents since 1999. In total, U.S. efforts have helped 15 countries declare themselves mine-free, the most recent being Burundi in 2014.

Collectively, U.S. CWD efforts are essential to saving lives, creating lasting peace, and ensuring a more secure and prosperous future for all. Thanks to our CWD programs, the world is a safer place today and will continue to be a safer place in the years to come.









Under Secretary of State for Arms Control and International Security, Rose Gottemoeller, visits a survey and clearance project conducted by MAG in Quang Tri Province, Vietnam. Photo courtesy of MAG.

AFRICA

The deadly legacies of Africa's most notable and persistent conflicts continue to beleaguer countries across the continent. Dense minefields and UXO hotspots endanger civilians and impede economic progress. The threat posed by illicit trafficking of SA/LW in Central Africa is evolving in the region. A steady stream of illegal conventional weapons and munitions across Africa's porous borders has incited increased cross-border violence and terror attacks, provoking further regional dissension and instability.

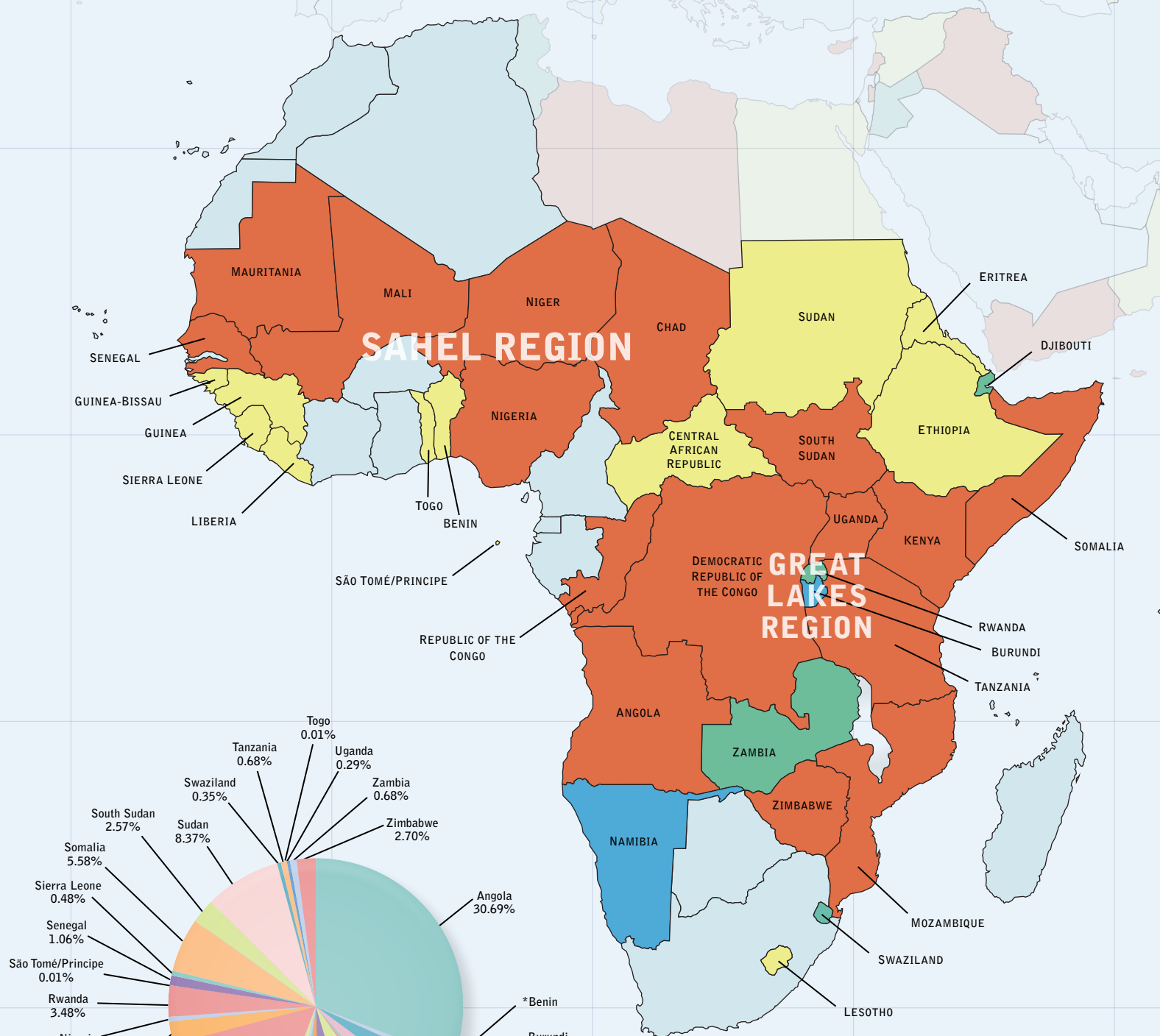
Poorly-secured stockpiles of excess conventional arms and munitions contribute to a high-risk environment for illegal weapons trafficking. Weak security institutions and permeable state borders provide violent extremist organizations and other non-state actors with opportunities to proliferate SA/LW and conduct operations throughout Central Africa, as well as across regional borders into the Middle East.

Continued U.S. assistance for stockpile reduction and PSSM efforts will be critical to alleviate this rapidly escalating crisis and to facilitate the peacebuilding process, and promote greater regional stability. Since 1993, U.S. CWD programs have provided more than \$364 million for 32 countries in the region. The combined financial and technical efforts of the United States and its coalition of implementing partners toward landmine and UXO clearance have drastically reduced casualty rates and opened millions of acres for productive development.

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* Regional funding is not included in the pie chart on page 9. It is included in Global/Multi-country funding (see funding chart beginning on page 61).

**Egypt, Libya, and Tunisia are included in the Middle East/North Africa Region.



Map Legend

- Received U.S. support in FY2014
- Received U.S. support in the past
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- Mine impact-free with past U.S. support
- None of the above



In August 2014 in Angola, HALO and HD R&D prepare for a trial of the Mine Stalker, a low metal anti-tank mine detection system. Low metal content anti-tank mines are particularly difficult to clear with common methods. These mines threaten delivery of humanitarian services and stunt economic development throughout Africa. Photo courtesy of HD R&D.



ANGOLA

Forty years of internal conflict left Angola with severe landmine contamination. Almost 20 years of humanitarian demining support from the United States and international community has helped clear up to half of all mine-contaminated areas in 11 of the country's 18 provinces. However, as of April 2014, Angola estimated the extent of contamination at 601,600,920 square meters (232 square miles). Moreover, the 2007 Angola Landmine Impact Survey identified 1,968 localities and approximately 2.4 million people affected by landmine and UXO contamination. Reporting discrepancies between national demining programs and nongovernmental demining organizations have made it difficult to accurately estimate the total affected area in Angola, though the Angolan government is working to correct these discrepancies. Between 2000 and 2013, *The Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor* identified 2,928 landmine and UXO casualties, including 966 people killed, 1,814 injured, and 148 for whom the outcome was unknown. Total casualty estimates, however, range from 23,000 to 80,000.

From FY1995 through FY2014, the United States invested nearly \$112 million in Angola. Projects focused on landmine and UXO removal and safe disposal; bettering the lives of

landmine and UXO survivors; improving access to land and infrastructure; destroying unserviceable, excess, and unsecured SA/LW and munitions; and developing the host nation's CWD capacity. In FY2014, the U.S. government contributed nearly \$6.2 million for CWD in Angola.

The Department of State supported the work of the following implementing partners:

- HALO cleared high- and medium-impacted communities, surveyed and/or resurveyed suspected hazardous areas, conducted mine-risk education, performed UXO clearance, and safely destroyed SA/LW and munitions throughout Angola.
- MAG continued demining high- and medium-impacted communities, surveyed and/or resurveyed suspected hazardous areas, and provided mine-risk education in Mexico Province.
- Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) continued work in the Malanje, Uige, and Zaire Provinces to clear high- and medium-impacted communities, survey and/or resurvey suspected hazardous areas, conduct mine-risk education, and perform UXO clearance.

The Department of Defense HD R&D program, working in partnership with HALO, continued a trial of Mine Stalker, an armored tractor with state-of-the-art ground-penetrating

radar panels and automatic target recognition algorithms to detect minimum-metal anti-vehicle mines on roads. The technology has proven its effectiveness in testing and HALO plans to further evaluate it in the field in Bie Province in 2015. HD R&D and HALO also completed a technology evaluation of the Rotary Mine Comb. The Rotary Mine Comb locates anti-vehicle mines that are otherwise undetectable. Since 2008, the Rotary Mine Comb has cleared 65 kilometers (40 miles) of road and removed 108 low-metal anti-vehicle mines that metal detectors cannot find. While the progress seems modest, the impact is substantial, considering that the alternative is complete hand excavation of the entire road.



DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Landmines and UXO litter the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) following two decades of conflict with neighboring states and non-state actors. The *Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor* identified 2,516 landmine/UXO victims, including more than 1,000 deaths, as of April 2014. Occasional cross-border raids by non-state actors in the northern, southern, and eastern provinces of DRC continue to threaten residents, while deteriorating munitions stored near communities place civilians at risk from accidental explosions. In addition, conflicts foster a large SA/LW black market in DRC and the region. This illicit SA/LW proliferation poses a significant threat to local populations and to regional security.

From FY2002 through FY2014, the United States provided more than \$14.1 million in funding for CWD efforts including humanitarian mine action in DRC. With this support, various nongovernmental organizations destroyed more than 140,000 SA/LW, 1,025 tons of munitions, 345 anti-vehicle mines, 2,007 anti-personnel landmines, and 14 MANPADS; improved DRC's PSSM capacity; and supported the DRC government's ability to mark and trace all state-owned weapons. In FY2014, the U.S. government contributed more than \$4.1 million for CWD in DRC.

The Department of State supported the work of the following implementing partners:

- MAG deployed weapons and ammunition destruction teams, destroying 12,674 SA/LW and 75 tons of surplus, unstable, at-risk, and obsolete munitions throughout North and South Kivu Provinces.
- DanChurchAid continued UXO clearance work, conducted surveys, and provided mine-risk education in South Kivu Province.

The Department of Defense funded U.S. Africa Command (USAFRICOM), which deployed military explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) personnel to DRC to conduct International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) training, PSSM courses, and first-responder medical training with an emphasis on developing



A MAG community liaison officer introduces the dangers of landmines to a community in Dimbelenge territory, DRC.

Photo courtesy of MAG.

competent Congolese EOD instructors and emergency medical response personnel. The Department of Defense Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster and Civic Aid (OHDACA) appropriation funded humanitarian mine-action activities, supplies, travel, equipment, and services.

The USAID's Leahy War Victims Fund funded Handicap International for physical rehabilitation programs (physical therapy, prosthetics and orthotics, and mobility aids).



MOZAMBIQUE

Thirty years of conflict resulted in Mozambique becoming one of the most severe landmine and UXO problems in the world. However, two decades of U.S. and international support has reduced Mozambique's landmine contamination to the point where it is the first "heavily-mined" country to make significant progress toward mine impact-free status. Mozambique's National Institute for Demining reported in March 2014 that 5.3 million square meters (2 square miles) of land along the Mozambique-Zimbabwe border remain contaminated in 130 suspected hazardous areas.



Anti-personnel mine ready to be destroyed by HALO in Mozambique with assistance from the United States and other international donors. Mozambique is touting its success as one of the most severely mine impacted countries to make significant progress towards becoming mine impact-free.

Photo courtesy of HALO.

From FY1993 through FY2014, the United States invested more than \$55.5 million in Mozambique to remove and safely dispose of landmines and UXO, to improve the lives of landmine/UXO victims, to increase access to land and critical infrastructure, and to expand host nation CWD capacity. In FY2014, the U.S. government contributed more than \$1.6 million for CWD in Mozambique.

The Department of State supported the work of the following implementing partner:

- HALO supported manual and mechanical clearance of mine-impacted communities in the Manica and Tete Provinces to facilitate Mozambique's 2015 goal of becoming free of all known mined areas.

The Department of Defense funded the following:

- HD R&D, in partnership with HALO, continued an evaluation of the Handheld Standoff Mine Detection System against new mine types and terrain conditions, finding 4,741 landmines in areas covering 106,000 square meters (26 acres). HALO and HD R&D also continued an evaluation of two Orbit Screens which clear areas around power-line pylons, providing access to critical infrastructure. The Orbit Screens have sifted 196,000 cubic meters (256,358 cubic yards) of soil, uncovering 338 landmines and items of UXO.
- USAFRICOM deployed military EOD personnel to Mozambique to conduct UXO disposal training, which included instruction in UXO education and risk reduction, first-responder medical training with an emphasis on blast-trauma injuries, conventional munitions stockpile assessments and training, and program assessments. The OHDACA appropriation funded humanitarian mine-action activities, supplies, travel, equipment, and services.



SOMALIA

Two decades of civil war and internal conflicts, as well as periodic border conflicts with Ethiopia, severely contaminated Somalia with landmines and UXO. Several years of humanitarian demining support from the United States and the international community have reduced the level of contamination significantly in Somaliland, a semi-autonomous region of Somalia, and led to a decrease in mine-related accidents. According to HALO, 221 confirmed hazardous areas, covering 19.9 million square meters (7.4 square miles) of land, remain to be cleared in Somaliland as of April 2014. In Puntland, a 2005 landmine impact survey identified 35 mine-affected communities in 47 suspected hazardous areas, impacting about 151,000 people. No estimates yet exist of landmine and UXO contamination in south-central Somalia.

From FY1998 through FY2014, the United States invested more than \$20.3 million in CWD programs in Somalia, with the bulk of this assistance for humanitarian demining in Somaliland. The United States gave additional funds to Somalia outside of Somaliland for SA/LW destruction and control, MANPADS stockpile reduction, victim assistance and other programs, increasing access to land and critical infrastructure.

In FY2014, the U.S. government contributed \$2 million for CWD in Somalia.

The Department of State supported the work of the following implementing partners:

- Danish Demining Group continued projects for MANPADS reduction and PSSM improvements in Somaliland.
- HALO continued landmine and UXO clearance, surveyed and resurveyed suspected hazardous areas, and conducted mine risk education in Somaliland.
- MAG improved Somalia's military, police, and maritime forces' PSSM capacity. This included building armories for the Somali National Army in Mogadishu.



SOUTH SUDAN

Previously part of Sudan, South Sudan has experienced prolonged periods of conflict since Sudan's 1956 independence from the United Kingdom and Egypt. Four decades of civil war resulted in the neglect of basic infrastructure and weak governance institutions. Since South Sudan's independence in 2011, Sudan and South Sudan have continued to experience bilateral tension, including unresolved border issues. Widespread population displacement and ongoing violence in South Sudan's three northern states have brought the country close to famine conditions. Landmines, UXO, and a profusion of unsecured weapons, including MANPADS, threaten safety, security, and development.



A group of girls participate in mine risk education in Dangarayo Village, Somalia. Children and adults are often involved in these sessions to help reinforce the messages about explosive dangers, while clearance teams work nearby to make areas safe for development.

Photo courtesy of Sean Sutton/MAG.

From FY1993 to FY2011 southern Sudan received most of the more than \$30.5 million in CWD funding directed to Sudan. From FY2011 to FY2014, the United States invested more than \$9.3 million directly to South Sudan for landmine and UXO removal, victim assistance programs, and enhanced SA/LW stockpile security. In FY2014, the U.S. government contributed more than \$2.1 million for CWD in South Sudan.

The Department of State supported the work of the following implementing partners:

- DanChurchAid, MAG, and NPA performed a combination of minefield and battle area clearance, mine/UXO risk education, survivor assistance, and SA/LW and related weapons abatement activities.



ZIMBABWE

Zimbabwe (formerly Rhodesia) remains contaminated with landmines more than 30 years after its war of liberation in the 1970s. According to HALO, Rhodesian Security Forces laid more than 2.5 million anti-personnel landmines and 76,000 anti-personnel fragmentation landmines during the conflict, creating one of the densest minefields in the world with about 5,500 landmines per linear kilometer (0.62 miles). Remaining contamination is estimated at 105 million square meters (4.05 square miles) and comprises less than 600 linear kilometers (373 miles) along Zimbabwe's border with Mozambique.

Department of Defense Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program

Initiated in 1994, the Humanitarian Demining Research and Development (HD R&D) Program delivers the latest technology solutions to the most challenging landmine and UXO detection and clearance efforts, with emphasis on improving technologies for mine/UXO detection and mechanical mine/UXO and vegetation clearance. The program is specifically tasked with the rapid development, testing, demonstration, and validation of internationally shareable technologies that increase the effectiveness, efficiency, and safety of humanitarian demining operations. Such technologies operate in high-risk areas where manual clearance or mine detection dogs are deemed impractical, and without which operations partners would be unable to complete and release sites.

New technology requirements are established and verified at a biennial requirements workshop held by the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations/Low Intensity Conflict. All prototypes are required to undergo extensive testing in the U.S. before being deployed to support operational field evaluations (OFE), an integral aspect of the HD R&D Program. During OFEs,

host-nation demining partners (foreign militaries, NGOs, and mine action centers) evaluate equipment capabilities in authentic demining situations. These evaluations allow host countries to operate and test equipment in active minefields and provide feedback for future R&D enhancements.

In FY2014, the HD R&D Program's technologies cleared 4.1 million square meters (approx. 1,000 acres) of the world's toughest minefields, removing or destroying 7,378 mines and 22,970 items of UXO. To date, its technologies have cleared 26 million square meters (approx. 6,400 acres) and removed or destroyed 133,000 mines and pieces of UXO. Since 1995, the program has fielded technologies in support of 172 OFEs in 37 countries. In FY2014, HD R&D performed OFEs in Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Chile, Iraq, Lebanon, Mozambique, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam. Some of the 50 technologies under evaluation include the Badger Multi-Tooled Excavator, Handheld Standoff Mine Detection System, Minehound, Orbit Screen, Rotary Mine Comb, and Scout and Scorpion UXO Detection Systems.

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The HD R&D program and HALO received promising results in a trial of the Mine Stalker low metal anti-tank mine detection system in Angola in August 2014.

Photo courtesy of Rhys Mansel /HALO.

The Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor reports that the National Demining Authority of Zimbabwe (NAMA AZ) estimates that landmines killed 1,585 people since the end of the war. Zimbabwe has an estimated 1,300 survivors.

From FY1998 through FY2014, the United States provided more than \$9.8 million to Zimbabwe to build NAMA AZ's capacity through the equipping and training of multiple military engineer companies, which has enabled the removal and safe disposition of landmines and UXO, and increased access to land and essential infrastructure. In FY2014, the U.S. government contributed more than \$2.7 million for CWD in Zimbabwe.

The Department of State supported the work of the following implementing partners:

- HALO and NPA supported minefield and battle area clearance, suspected hazardous surveys, and mine risk education projects along the Zimbabwe-Mozambique border.

GREAT LAKES REGION

Decades of civil war and internal struggle lasting into the 21st century affected the Great Lakes Region of Africa as non-state actors and neighboring countries fought to exploit the region's natural resources. While most major interregional conflict ended in the early 2000s, cross-border trafficking of illicit SA/LW still continues in the region. The permeable borders shared by DRC, Burundi, Rwanda, and Uganda facilitate smuggling, making illicit arms proliferation a serious threat to peacebuilding and improved stability in the region. Highlighting the dangers, non-state actors in DRC's eastern and northern provinces continue to terrorize civilians and occasionally conduct cross-border operations against neighboring countries.



MAG safely disposes of abandoned ordnance from previous conflicts in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, a member of the Regional Centre on Small Arms in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa (RECSA).

Photo courtesy of Department of State.



MAG works to eliminate the threat of poorly secured SA/LW in Mali, which is in the Sahel region of Africa.

Photo courtesy of MAG.

In an effort to address the SA/LW challenge, the governments of the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa implemented the Nairobi Protocol, a treaty aiming to combat the illicit trafficking in SA/LW, in 2000. This agreement established the Regional Centre on Small Arms in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa (RECSA) in 2005. Located in Nairobi, Kenya, the center coordinates regional activities focused on disrupting the unlawful spread of SA/LW and enforcing the Nairobi Protocol. The 15 countries that signed the Nairobi agreement make up the RECSA member states: Burundi, Central African Republic, DRC, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda.

From FY2006 through FY2014, the United States provided more than \$2.2 million to RECSA to purchase 36 weapons-marking machines. The marking of firearms is ongoing in nine member states of RECSA: Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Seychelles, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda. RECSA destroyed more than 400,000 SA/LW and over 9,854 tons of UXO. Recently, funding directly supported SA/LW destruction activities focusing on MANPADS proliferation, arms brokering, and stockpile security. All RECSA member states have agreed to adopt MANPADS-control guidelines partially as a result of these efforts. In FY2014, the U.S. government contributed \$500,000 for CWD in the Great Lakes Region.

Supporting Survivors

After being forced from his land by Rhodesian security forces during Zimbabwe's independence war in the 1970s, Gini Jockey was glad to return to his ancestral land and build a homestead for his growing family. Unbeknownst to him and his fellow returnees, Rhodesian security forces had laid thousands of landmines nearby. On June 26, 1980, while collecting wood for roof poles, Jockey stepped on a landmine, forever changing his life and livelihood prospects. The landmine blast severely injured his left leg, requiring a below-the-knee amputation. Without a prosthetic leg, Jockey's physical limitations left him unable to farm or support his family, and mounting medical bills pushed them into poverty, making them dependent on relatives.

In 1998 Jockey finally received a prosthetic leg from the government of Zimbabwe, allowing him to resume farming and again earn a living to support his family. Unfortunately, after 12 years of use, the leg broke and the family slipped back into poverty. As part of a U.S.-supported program surveying and clearing minefields in Zimbabwe, HALO identified Jockey as one of nine local landmine survivors in need of help. The United States, working through HALO and Cassim's Prosthetics (a local Zimbabwean company), provided funding to supply Jockey and the other survivors with prosthetics to help them return to productive lives. When Jockey received his new leg, he exclaimed that he was very happy to be able to work and support his family again.



Beneficiaries of survivor assistance provided by HALO in Mukumbura, Zimbabwe.
Photo courtesy of HALO.

The Department of State supported the deployment of weapons-marking teams in Burundi, Tanzania, and Uganda; provided member states with refresher training and spare parts for equipment; and strengthened RECSA as an institution through administrative capacity building.

SAHEL REGION

Since the fall of the Qadhafi regime in 2011 and outbreak of conflict in Mali in 2012, violence and instability have increased in the Sahel Region. Violent extremist organizations taking advantage of an influx of illicit arms and munitions from Libya pose a direct threat to established governments in the region. According to the United Nations, overall "terrorist attacks" in the Sahel and Maghreb Regions increased 60 percent from 2012 to 2013, totaling 230 incidents. In late 2012, a few of these violent extremist organizations assumed control of almost half of Mali before being pushed back by intervening French and African Union forces. The threat of attack by violent extremist organizations, increased illicit SA/LW trafficking, and poor state control of arms stockpiles significantly challenge peacebuilding and stability efforts in the region. Assisting countries in the Sahel and Maghreb Regions to

improve their SA/LW stockpile security will strengthen their capacity to engage violent extremist organizations and reduce the likelihood of civilian casualties from spontaneous and cataclysmic explosions at munitions sites. In FY2014, the U.S. government contributed \$4.6 million for CWD in Sahel.

The Department of State supported the following implementing partners:

- The government of Niger planned and conducted PSSM training.
- MAG improved PSSM capacity, carried out destruction activities, and completed security and safety improvements to Chadian and Nigerian stockpiles; and began a weapons-cutting program in Mali.
- NATO Support Agency supported the second NATO Partnership for Peace/Mediterranean Dialogue Trust Fund project for weapons security and destruction in Mauritania.

OTHER U.S. SUPPORT

In FY2014, the U.S. government contributed \$2.2 million for CWD in other African countries.

The Department of State did not fund activities in these countries, but the Department of Defense funded numerous

initiatives. USAFRICOM, funded from the ODHACA appropriation, supported the following:

- **Burundi:** USAFRICOM initiated a train-the-trainer program in an effort to improve internal capacity required for independent sustainability of Burundi's national training center. A unit of instructors was trained on IMAS, EOD Level I, and basic instructor's techniques and procedures.
- **Chad:** USAFRICOM coordinated with Chad to move the National Demining Center to better support Chadian national demining objectives. USAFRICOM developed a multinational partnership with French forces and nongovernmental organizations permanently stationed in the area to logistically support and coordinate humanitarian mine-action operations. In addition, USAFRICOM implemented an information-sharing partnership to provide detailed lists of U.S.-trained Chadian deminers to nongovernmental organizations actually conducting demining within Chad.
- **Kenya:** USAFRICOM deployed military EOD personnel to the International Peace Support Training Center in Kenya to conduct UXO disposal training. Training included UXO education and risk reduction, first-responder training with emphasis on blast-trauma injuries, stockpiled conventional munitions assessments, and program assessment visits to monitor and improve all aspects of the EOD program.
- **Namibia:** USAFRICOM deployed military EOD personnel to conduct UXO disposal and first-responder training with the Namibian Police and National Defense Force.
- **Republic of the Congo:** USAFRICOM deployed military EOD personnel to conduct training in stockpile management, explosive incident response, UXO reconnaissance and safe removal operations. Also, USAFRICOM investigated opportunities to conduct joint training with multinational partners conducting similar programs in the country.
- **Senegal:** USAFRICOM initiated a train-the-trainer program in an effort to improve internal capacity required for independent sustainability of its national training center. A unit of humanitarian mine-action instructors was trained on IMAS EOD Level I and basic instructor's ethics and procedures.
- **Tanzania:** USAFRICOM deployed military EOD personnel to conduct UXO disposal training. Training included UXO education and risk reduction, demining (survey, marking, mapping, landmine and UXO disposal, and quality assurance and control), first-responder training with emphasis on blast-trauma injuries, stockpile munitions assessments, and program assessment visits to monitor and improve all aspects of the EOD program.

USAID's Leahy War Victims Fund supported the International Committee of the Red Cross Special Fund for the Disabled by providing prosthetics and other rehabilitation services to 23 centers in 17 sub-Saharan African countries.



Multinational partnership provided logistical support and helped coordinate humanitarian mine action operations in Chad.
Photo courtesy of MAG.

EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC

Beginning with World War II, landmines and UXO have deterred economic growth and diminished the quality of life in the East Asia and Pacific region, Southeast Asia in particular. Through the assistance of U.S. CWD programs and its implementing partners, communities can cultivate and use previously contaminated land and critical infrastructure, thereby enhancing economic opportunities and improving prospects for the future. Cambodia has one of the highest amputee ratios in the world with one amputee per 290 people. Laos is the world's most heavily-bombed country per capita, and remaining UXO threaten Laos and Vietnam 40 years after the Vietnam War ended.

The Asia-Pacific region accounts for nearly a third of the earth's population, more than one-quarter of global gross domestic product, a major and increasing share of global growth, and 26 percent of U.S. exports. As the United States continues rebalancing its efforts and investments toward Asia, it remains committed to helping its regional allies and partners overcome significant humanitarian and economic challenges, including the legacy of UXO from past conflicts.

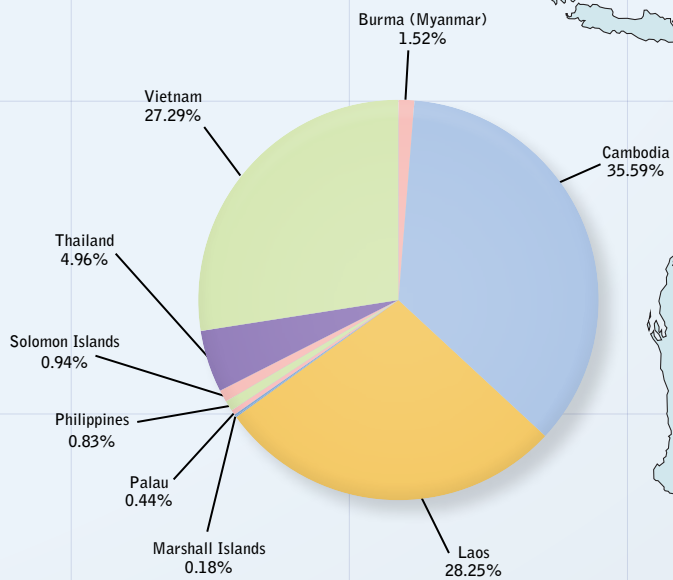
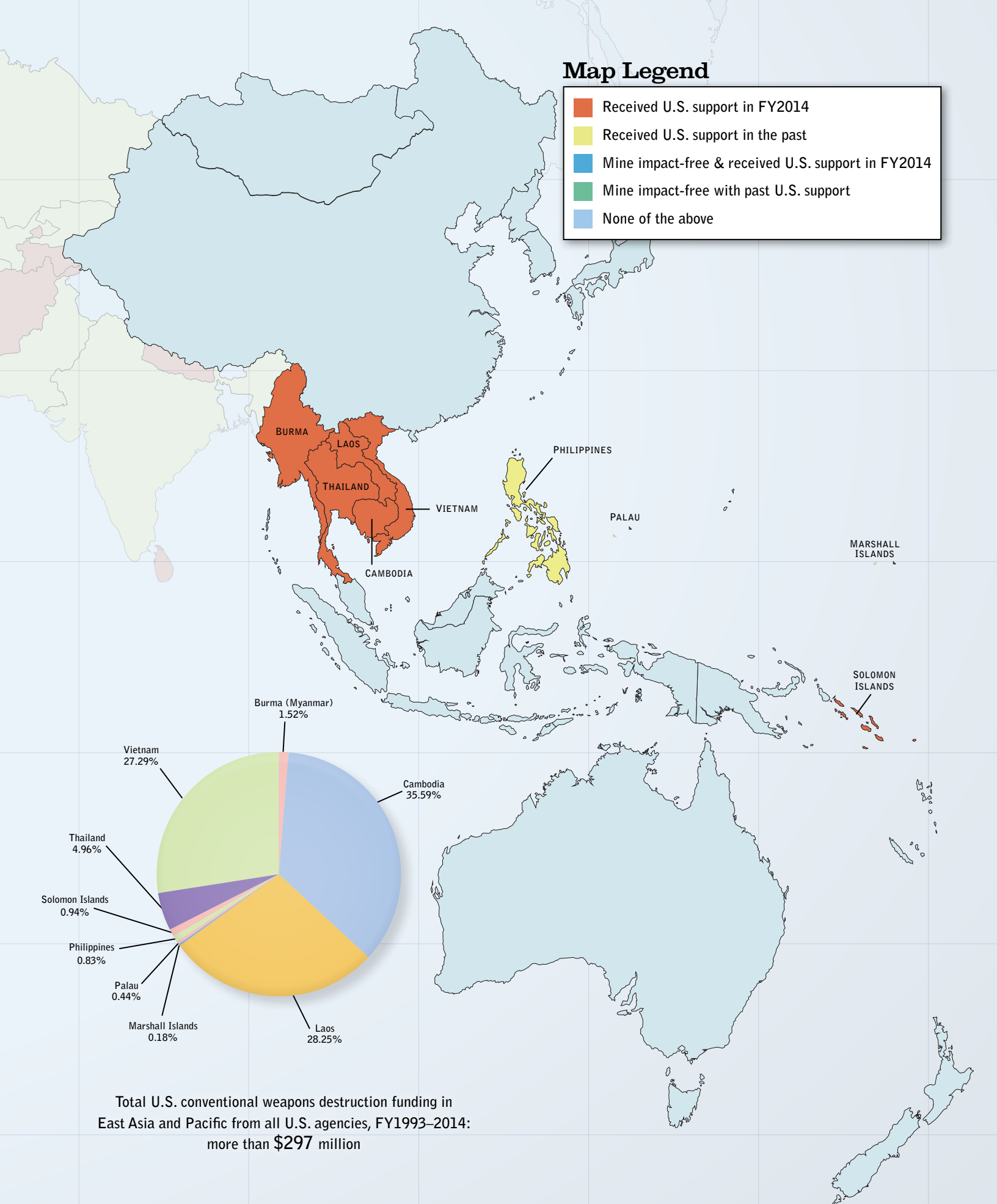
Since 1997, the U.S. CWD program has provided more than \$297 million in the East Asia and Pacific region for clearing legacy ordnance, providing mine risk education and victim assistance, building local capacity, and reducing SA/LW proliferation. This form of U.S. engagement signifies a long-term stake in the peace and prosperity of the East Asia and Pacific region.

	Burma	20		Solomon Islands	23
	Cambodia	21		Vietnam	24
	Laos	22	*Regional Support..... 25		
	Marshall Islands	23	Other U.S. Support		
	Palau	23			

* Regional funding is not included in the pie chart on page 19. It is included in Global/ Multi-Country funding (see funding chart beginning on page 61).

Map Legend

- Received U.S. support in FY2014
- Received U.S. support in the past
- Mine impact-free & received U.S. support in FY2014
- Mine impact-free with past U.S. support
- None of the above



Total U.S. conventional weapons destruction funding in East Asia and Pacific from all U.S. agencies, FY1993-2014: more than **\$297 million**

Empowering Women for Safer Communities

In many communities across Southeast Asia, where remnants of the Vietnam War continue to threaten the population, a soccer ball is saving lives.

In February 2015, Spirit of Soccer, one of many U.S.-funded partner organizations working around the globe to clear UXO, prevent injuries, and assist survivors, held the first-ever Women's Mine Risk Education Workshop in Laos' Xieng Khouang Province. The workshop brought together 40 women from Burma, Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam to participate in the five-day train-the-trainer program, combining intensive instruction about common types of landmines and UXO with soccer drills, coaching tips, education, and empowerment.

Most of the participants were teachers, soccer coaches, and instructors for local nongovernmental organizations who work with children that are at daily risk from the millions of unexploded bombs and landmines still littering Southeast Asia. At the end of the workshop, the new coaches led a soccer festival for 200 local Lao girls, who celebrated by playing an intense soccer match.

Women represent more than half the world's talent and potential. Thus it is not only important, but also fitting, that women around the world are enabled to develop creative ways to educate children of the dangers and risks of mines and UXO. These women now have an additional tool to teach children how to stay safe and have fun at the same.



At the Laos Spirit of Soccer tournament, a sign in the background says "Don't play with UXO, play football!" Incorporating play into risk education is an effective way to teach children.

Photo courtesy of the Department of State.



Burma

Landmines concentrated along Burma's (Myanmar's) borders with Bangladesh, China, and Thailand remain a threat to ethnic minorities as a result of decades of internal conflict between the Burmese army and armed ethnic groups. Landmines continue to be deployed in ethnic conflict areas, albeit in reduced numbers. World War II-era UXO still affect the country as well. No comprehensive estimate of the level of contamination exists; however, the *Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor* identified 50 townships in Kachin, Kayin, Kayah, Mon, Rakhine, and Shan States, as well as the Bago and Tanintharyi Regions, suffering from some degree of landmine contamination. The *Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor* also identified 3,450 casualties between 1999 and 2013 from landmine and UXO incidents in Burma, but the total number of casualties is unknown.

The government of Burma has taken steps to permit humanitarian mine-action activities, but continues to delay the establishment of a planned national level institution—the Myanmar Mine Action Center—and official adoption of mine-action standards. Current policy states that international nongovernmental organizations cannot legally conduct survey or clearance activities but may carry out mine risk education and survivor assistance. As of April 2014, mine risk education was being provided by nine organizations in 16 townships, reaching 110 villages. In addition, five community-based

organizations provided mine risk education in Kayah and Kayin States.

From FY2011 through FY2014, the United States provided more than \$4.5 million for programs that supported victim assistance and risk education services in Burma. In FY2014, the U.S. government contributed more than \$2.3 million for CWD in Burma.

The Department of State supported the work of the following implementing partner:

- MAG continued mine risk education capacity-building work by strengthening the ability of six community-based organizations to deliver risk education in Kayah and southern Shan States.
- Mercy Corps executed the Reconciliation through Mine Risk Education program in Kayah State. The program's goal was to promote cooperation between local government and ethnic minority populations through a program that addresses their shared interest in resolving landmine issues.
- World Education worked to strengthen the capacity and the reach of the Kayah Prosthetics Workshop project in order to improve the lives of landmine survivors and strengthen the relationship and communication between the Karenni Health Workers Organization, the Department of Social Welfare, and other community based organizations, international nongovernmental organizations, and mine action and disability organizations.

USAID's Leahy War Victims Fund continued support for a

survivor assistance program, including a disability adviser/victim assistance position in the country, with a view toward further investment in physical rehabilitation activities.



Cambodia

During the Indochina wars, the Khmer Rouge, the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces (RCAF), the Vietnamese military, and the Thai army laid vast minefields. Many of these minefields remain in western Cambodia, especially in the dense K-5 mine belt along the border with Thailand. In addition, U.S. military strikes during the Vietnam War and land battles fought along the border with Vietnam heavily polluted the eastern and northeastern areas of Cambodia with UXO. Although the full magnitude of contamination remains unknown, the *Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor* reports that a baseline survey completed in 2013 of Cambodia's 124 mine-affected districts found a total of more than 1,915 million square meters (739 square miles) of contaminated land. The Cambodian Mine/UXO Victim Information System reported at least 64,314 mine/UXO casualties from 1979 through 2013. Even with casualty rates dropping nearly 37 percent in five years (from 244 casualties in 2009 to 154 in 2014), Cambodia has more than 40,000 amputees and one of the highest amputee ratios in the world, with one per 290 people.

From FY1993 through FY2014, the United States invested more than \$106 million to remove and safely dispose of landmines and UXO, provide mine risk education to at-risk populations, and support survivor assistance programs for UXO survivors and their families. In FY2014, the U.S. government contributed more than \$8.9 million for CWD in Cambodia.

The Department of State supported the work of the following implementing partners:

- Golden West, in partnership with RCAF, continued to repurpose recovered UXO through its Explosive Harvesting System program in Cambodia. The Explosive Harvesting System program recycles munitions to produce explosive charges in a safe and environmentally acceptable manner. Golden West also continued to mentor, train, and sustain the Cambodia Mine Action Centre (CMAC) Dive Unit by developing CMAC staff's skills and organizational systems to achieve independent sustainability. In addition, Golden West continued an accountability program for demolition charges in Cambodia and joint research and development with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (U.S.) and Singapore University.
- HALO conducted extensive survey and clearance operations in northwest Cambodia along the border with Thailand, which is heavily contaminated by landmines. Nearly 4 million square meters (1.5 square miles) of land were released through this project.



Deputy Assistant Secretary for Plans, Programs, and Operations in the Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Samuel Perez, visits demining sites in Cambodia.

Photo courtesy of Department of State.

- Landmine Relief Fund fielded two EOD teams to address small village tasks, clearing approximately 12 villages.
- MAG partnered with CMAC to deploy mine detection dogs and mechanical clearance assets to conduct survey and clearance operations on the minefields along the Thai-Cambodian border.
- NPA collaborated with CMAC to support Demining Unit 5, deployed in eastern Cambodia, and partnered with RCAF to deliver surplus munitions to the Explosive Harvesting Program as well as destroying excess SA/LW.
- Spirit of Soccer continued mine risk education soccer programs for primary age schoolchildren throughout Cambodia.

The Department of Defense funded the following:

- The Department of Defense HD R&D program funded new technology for Cambodia including the Piranha minefield area reduction and technical survey system, Bobcat vegetation clearance system, Quadcopter remote-monitoring system, and the Minefield Management System, a tablet-based application that provides real-time data-logging capabilities for demining managers in the field.
- HD R&D funded HALO and MAG to continue operating and evaluating the dual-sensor Handheld Standoff Mine



Golden West and Marshall Island Historical Preservation Office personnel work together to clear the island nation of residual U.S. and Japanese World War II-era UXO. The isolated location requires equipment to be brought in by boat for short but intensive periods of clearance.

Photo courtesy of Len Austin/Golden West.

Detection System in manual mine clearance of densely cluttered minefields. They also evaluated the Badger tracked excavator, the Storm steep-slope excavator, the Nemesis skid-steer, and the Rex small, tracked excavator. Together, the technologies have cleared 1.6 million square meters (395 acres) of vegetation and suspected hazardous soil, finding 2,445 mines and items of UXO.

- HD R&D funded HALO to continue evaluation of a second dual sensor handheld detector, MINEHOUND. To date, MINEHOUND has cleared 714,000 square meters (176 acres) of land and found 529 anti-personnel landmines.
- HD R&D funded MAG to continue a combined evaluation of the Scout and Scorpion UXO detection systems within live battle area clearance sites to provide deminers with accurate, real-time mapping and marking of targets for follow-up clearance. Scout is a vehicle-towed electromagnetic induction (EMI) array for detecting and marking UXO. Scorpion is a cart-mounted dual sensor detector using EMI and magnetometer sensors to detect shallow and deeply buried UXO. The Scout and Scorpion systems assist in conducting technical survey of large suspect areas and allow deminers to focus on high-risk and highly contaminated areas.
- U.S. Pacific Command (USPACOM) deployed military EOD teams to Cambodia to conduct underwater UXO

disposal training in a joint effort with Golden West. This training included survey, marking, and mapping of UXO contaminated areas; landmine and UXO disposal; quality assurance and control; first-responder medical training with emphasis on blast-trauma injuries; and stockpiled conventional munitions assessments. The Department of Defense OHDACA appropriation funded humanitarian mine-action activities, supplies, travel, equipment, and services.

USAID's Leahy War Victims Fund funded Veteran's International Cambodia Rehabilitation Project to support physical rehabilitation programs, including prosthetics, orthotics and mobility aids, at centers in Kien Khleang in Phnom Penh, Kratie and Prey Veng.



Laos

Laos experienced intense aerial bombing during the Indochina wars of the 1960s and 1970s, making it the world's most heavily bombed country per capita. Landmines and unprecedented numbers of UXO that remain in most of the country's 17 provinces and one prefecture present the greatest danger to the local population today. Accordingly, Laos' growing rural population and socioeconomic needs have increased demands for productive land, at a greater risk of

death and injury. The extent of contamination that remains in Laos has not been documented and no national landmine/UXO survey has been conducted. However, NPA developed a unique survey methodology that is evidence-based and focuses on identifying and mapping cluster-munition strikes. Such a survey can provide a baseline on what remains to be cleared, and a way to prioritize tasks.

From FY1995 through FY2014, the United States invested more than \$84 million in Laos in mine-action activities. In FY2014, the U.S. government contributed more than \$13 million for CWD in Laos.

The Department of State supported the work of the following implementing partners:

- Catholic Relief Services provided first-aid training and equipment to health volunteers in communities at risk for UXO accidents; and delivered risk education to primary school-age children.
- HALO supported UXO clearance teams tasked with survey and clearance of UXO in Savannakhet Province.
- Health Leadership International continued work to improve medical diagnostic capabilities and competencies of district-level medical personnel and medical education in UXO-affected districts in Laos. The organization delivered five portable ultrasound machines to hospitals for the program.
- MAG supported survey and clearance teams in Xieng Khouang Province.
- NPA continued their evidence-based survey work in Sekong Province and expanded operations into Salavan Province.
- Spirit of Soccer provided risk education for school children through soccer coaching activities and sports, specifically in Xieng Khouang Province; and delivered a women's soccer clinic that disseminated mine risk education and trained coaches from Burma, Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam.
- Sterling Global partnered with UXO Lao on UXO survey and clearance efforts and provided managerial support to the National Regulatory Authority, which oversees all UXO-related activities in Laos.
- World Education, Inc. presented an improved victim assistance program in Xieng Khouang Province, providing trauma-care training capacity for Lao medical trainers, developing a national first-aid curriculum, and delivering risk education in 200 primary schools.

USAID's Leahy War Victims Fund provided funding to the Cooperative Orthotic Prosthetic Enterprise to support physical rehabilitation programs, including prosthetics, orthotics, and mobility aids to nearly 4,500 people, including 1,500 children. The fund also supported World Education, Inc. to provide small grants in the areas of rehabilitation training, economic support, assistive devices, and medical rehabilitation.



Marshall Islands

Despite extensive clearance efforts in the 1950s, UXO contamination from World War II continues to affect the Marshall Islands. UXO of both U.S. and Japanese origin remain on some of the nation's atolls.

From FY2013 through FY2014, the United States invested more than \$528,000 for UXO clearance, specifically on the Mili and Maloelap Atolls. In FY2014, the U.S. government contributed more than \$260,000 for CWD in the Marshall Islands.

The Department of State supported the work of the following implementing partner:

- Golden West continued survey and clearance efforts on Maloelap Atoll, to destroy Japanese sea mines, and to make additional upgrades to the island hopper kit (consisting of light, mobile and low-cost clearance systems) with equipment support from HD R&D.



Palau

World War II-era UXO continues to affect Palau, an island nation in the Pacific Ocean. UXO remain throughout Palau's many islands with the greatest contamination on the island of Peleliu, a result of the fierce fighting between U.S. and Japanese forces in 1944.

From FY2009 through FY2014, the United States invested more than \$1.3 million for CWD and battle area clearance efforts in Palau, including battle area clearance along Bloody Nose Ridge in Peleliu and UXO spot-task removal in the nation's various islands. In FY2014, the U.S. government contributed nearly \$690,000 for CWD in Palau.

The Department of State supported the work of the following implementing partners:

- Cleared Ground Demining conducted battle area clearance of priority areas on Peleliu Island and UXO spot clearance tasks on the main islands of Babeldaob, Koror, and Malakal.
- NPA conducted battle area clearance of priority areas on the island of Peleliu and UXO spot clearance tasks on the main islands of Koror, Babeldaob, and Malakal.



Solomon Islands

World War II-era UXO still contaminate the Solomon Islands. From FY2011 through FY2014, the United States provided nearly \$2.8 million to support EOD and clearance in the Solomon Islands. In FY2014, the U.S. government contributed more than \$900,000 for CWD in Solomon Islands.

The Department of State supported the work of the following implementing partner:

- Golden West continued EOD training for some members of the Royal Solomon Islands Police Force (RSIPF) to EOD Level II and others to Level III.

The Department of Defense funded the following:

- HD R&D continued an evaluation with Golden West of the Badger, an excavator, in the Solomon Islands on Guadalcanal Island, where U.S. and Japanese forces fought in World War II. The Badger has a suite of attachments for removing thick, mature tropical vegetation and deeply-buried UXO and abandoned explosive ordnance (AXO). It provides access to EOD teams to locate and clear UXO/AXO found at Hells Point, which locals scavenge to bomb fish, endangering populations and destroying fishing grounds. The Badger has cleared 895,000 square meters (221 acres) of extremely dense jungle vegetation in difficult terrain and found 4,867 pieces of UXO/AXO.
- USPACOM deployed military EOD teams to the Solomon Islands to conduct underwater UXO disposal training for RSIPF, including survey, marking, and mapping of UXO contaminated areas; landmine and UXO disposal; quality assurance and control; and stockpiled conventional munitions assessments. The OHDACA appropriation funded humanitarian mine-action program activities, supplies, equipment, and services.



A Royal Solomon Islands Police Force EOD officer removes abandoned WWII ordnance exposed by the Badger excavator that was provided by the HD R&D Program for an operational field evaluation.

Photo courtesy of Golden West.



Vietnam

Thirty years of conflict from World War II through the Vietnam War contaminated the majority of Vietnam with UXO. The most UXO-devastated provinces are in the central region and along the former demilitarized zone, including Ha Tinh, Quang Binh, Quang Nam, and Quang Tri. In addition, a few landmines remain near the border with China. Since 1975, at least 105,023 casualties have been reported in Vietnam. In 2013, there were 50 reported landmine and UXO casualties, a significant decrease from the 73 reported in 2012. However, with no nationwide data collection mechanism, the total number of landmine and UXO casualties cannot be ascertained. The Vietnamese government performs the majority of landmine and UXO clearance through its military clearance operator, the Technology Centre for Bomb and Mine Disposal (BOMICEN). In 2013, Vietnam established the civilian-led Vietnam National Mine Action Center (VNMAC) to improve transparency and more closely align its efforts with international norms.

From FY1993 to FY2014, the United States invested more than \$81 million in Vietnam for the clearance and safe disposal of UXO and other explosive remnants of war, bettering the lives of victims, increasing access to land and vital infrastructure, and supporting the development of CWD capacity. In FY2014, the U.S. government contributed more than \$10.7 million for CWD in Vietnam.

The Department of State supported the work of the following implementing partners:

- Catholic Relief Services provided customized support to survivors of UXO and landmine accidents and their families in Quang Tri Province, including medical support, vocational training, and education. Catholic Relief Services also supported the integration of mine risk education materials in primary school curriculums.
- Center for International Stabilization and Recovery did planning for a 2015 Regional Senior Managers' Course specializing in management training for leaders in mine action in Hanoi with field visits to Quang Tri.
- Golden West improved CWD capacity in Vietnam, specifically through training and technology transfer to BOMICEN.
- The International Center – Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation provided technical assistance to develop CWD capacity for BOMICEN, VNMAC, and the Executive Office of the National Mine Action Program.
- MAG oversaw the transition of equipment from Quang Binh to Quang Tri Province per program priorities.
- NPA conducted an evidence-based survey and supported clearance teams in Quang Tri Province in central Vietnam.
- PeaceTrees Vietnam fielded EOD response teams and clearance operations along the heavily contaminated Quang Tri border with Laos.



Children in Tan Loi village, Quang Binh Province, Vietnam are ferried to safety after MAG received a request from authorities to deal with a 750-lb aircraft bomb. A kindergarten only 60 meters (196.85 feet) from the bomb had to be evacuated before the MAG team made the bomb safe.

Photo courtesy of Sean Sutton/MAG.

- Roots of Peace collaborated with MAG to conduct clearance and replanting operations aimed at assisting local farmers in Quang Tri Province.
- MAG and NPA began the first year of a joint five-year project aimed at clearing the whole of Quang Tri Province of known UXO hazards. NPA began conducting extensive evidence-based survey and input data into a provincial database unit. MAG carried out UXO clearance operations based on NPA's survey results.

The Department of Defense funded the following:

- HD R&D in partnership with MAG, continued an operational field evaluation of vegetation cutters, cutting 250,000 square meters (61.8 acres) of vegetation. HD R&D also partnered with the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund's Project RENEW and NPA to continue evaluating an armored excavator in area-preparation and clearance roles.
- USPACOM deployed military EOD teams to Vietnam to conduct underwater UXO disposal training for BOMICEN. This training included survey, marking, and mapping of UXO-contaminated areas; landmine

and UXO disposal; quality assurance and control; and stockpiled conventional munitions assessments. The OHDACA appropriation funded humanitarian mine-action program activities, supplies, equipment, and services.

Regional Support

In FY2014, PM/WRA provided \$100,000 to support the UXO Pacific Regional Workshop. Golden West hosted the workshop in the Solomon Islands, which convened implementing partners, international donors and nongovernmental organizations, and regional government officials to discuss CWD activities and watch the latest UXO clearance technologies in action.

Other U.S. Support

From FY1993 through FY2013, the United States provided more than \$14.7 million to support EOD and clearance in **Thailand**. In FY2014, the U.S. government contributed \$1.8 million for CWD in Thailand.



Thailand Mine Action Center Director General Norapoompipat Krisda visits the operations site of the Mini MineWolf, where technology worth \$1.4 million was provided by the HD R&D program for long-term evaluation.

Photo courtesy of HD R&D.

The Department of State did not fund activities in Thailand, but the Department of Defense funded the following initiatives:

- HD R&D partnered with the Thailand Mine Action Center to initiate an evaluation of the Quadcopter and continued an evaluation of the Mini MineWolf, an earth tilling system capable of clearing anti-personnel landmines and anti-vehicle mines. The Mini MineWolf is currently opening access lanes for manual deminers and conducting technical survey of large areas of suspect minefields. To date, the Mini MineWolf has cleared 140,000 square meters (34.6 acres) and encountered 480 anti-personnel landmines, anti-vehicle mines and pieces of UXO. Evaluations also continued on other demining equipment, including the small Wolverine Vegetation Cutter.
- USPACOM deployed military EOD personnel to Thailand to conduct UXO disposal training, which included instruction in UXO education and risk reduction, first-responder medical training with an emphasis on blast-trauma injuries, conventional munitions stockpile assessments and training, and program assessments. The OHDACA appropriation funded travel, supplies, equipment, and services.

Management of Residual ERW (MORE)

Hazards from abandoned and unexploded ordnance can last decades after conflicts end. One hundred years since the start of the First World War, for example, Belgium still recovers nearly 200 tons of unexploded bombs and artillery shells dating back to the Great War annually, while France recovers as much as 500 tons of World War I-vintage munitions from construction sites and farmers' fields every year. These nations have developed responses that evolved with time and continue to manage the risks from what are known as "explosive remnants of war" (ERW). The Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining supports these ongoing efforts through its Management of Residual ERW (MORE) study, based on experience and lessons learned from European countries, to assist other countries around the world to manage long-term dangers from abandoned and unexploded ordnance.

The MORE study, supported by the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, is working to influence current approaches to the long-term management of risk from unexploded ordnance in post-conflict countries. While unexploded ordnance contamination cannot be totally eliminated, Europe's experiences show that hazards associated with buried and abandoned munitions can be mitigated through a risk-management approach that combines outreach and risk education with responsive local threat assessments and, as needed, professional explosive ordnance disposal operations. By capturing the lessons learned and best practices of dealing with the challenge of unexploded ordnance in Europe, the MORE study benefits countries such as Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam, by adopting a more sustainable long-term risk-management approach rather than larger, more expensive, and ultimately less effective comprehensive survey and clearance efforts.

As other landmine and ERW-affected countries approach the completion of their mine and cluster munition clearance obligations under the Ottawa Convention and Convention on Cluster Munitions, and States Parties to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons clear battle areas of ERW in accordance with Protocol V of that agreement, attention is turning to the challenging tasks related to residual contamination. Deeply-buried bombs and widely-dispersed unexploded ordnance are difficult to map, and with no established baseline of contamination, pose a challenge that requires new policies and practices to support sustainable national responses. Modern risk-management techniques such as MORE focus efforts on addressing actual threats, and support land release where only the perception of risk is present.



Heavy bombs such as this one often are discovered at depth only once construction projects have begun. Risk-management approaches can guide policy in dealing with residual contamination.

Photo courtesy of Project RENEW.

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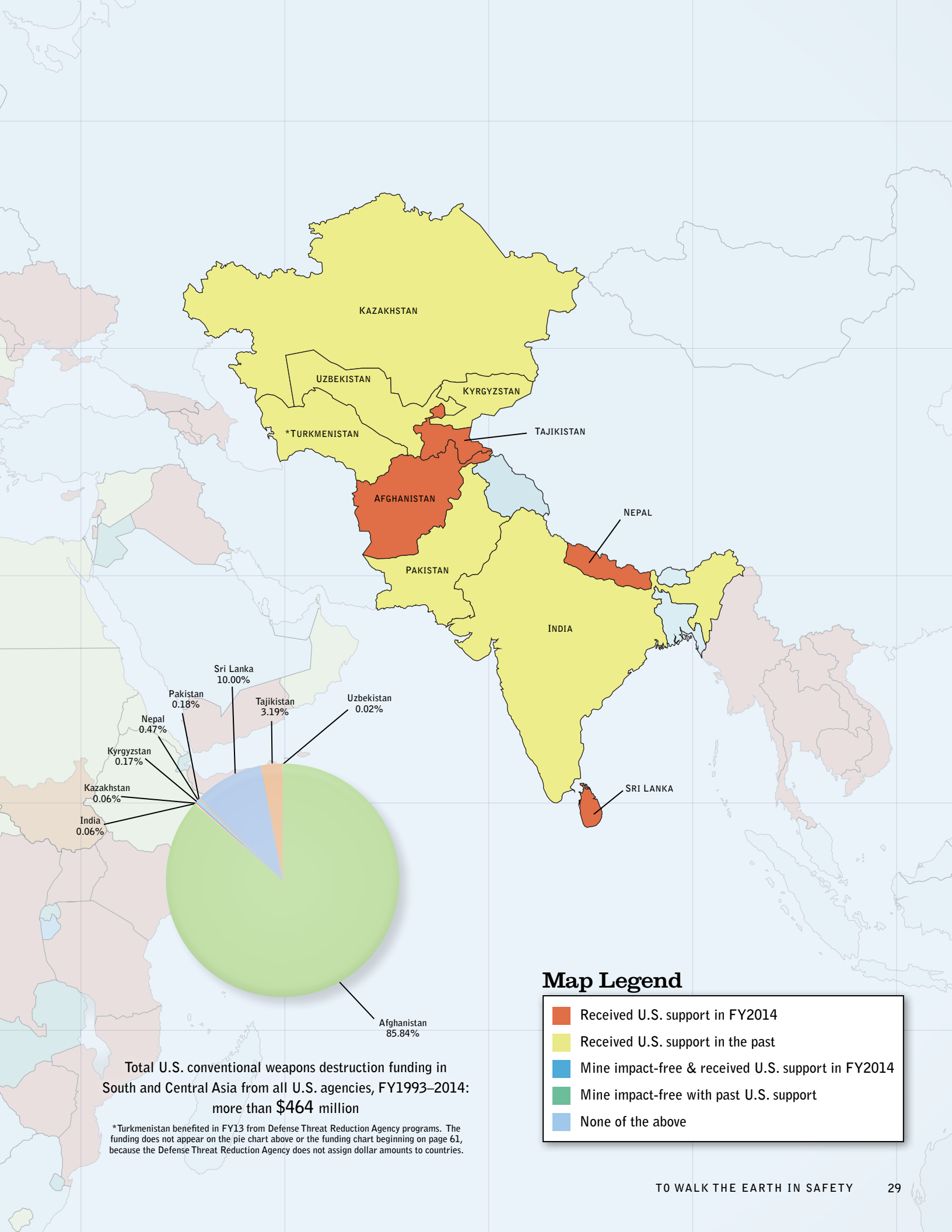
SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIA

United States and coalition forces continued to withdraw from Afghanistan throughout FY2014. As the Afghan government leads the country to a more prosperous future, the United States remains committed to bolstering our relationships with South and Central Asia by focusing on strengthening the economic ties and securing a reliable energy future. Maintaining regional and global security between the United States and South and Central Asian countries is critical.

In 2014, the first female demining team entered service in Tajikistan working along the Tajik-Afghan border. These women perform an important function in clearing landmines and UXO while serving as role models for other women. On the southern tip of South and Central Asia, Sri Lanka is making significant progress in landmine and UXO clearance following the end of its civil war in 2009.

Since 1993, the United States has provided more than \$464 million in CWD contributions to South and Central Asia. Funding for Afghanistan accounts for more than \$398 million of that amount. As economic links between South and Central Asian countries develop, continued U.S. assistance will be essential to stabilizing the region and allowing for greater economic prosperity and progress toward peace.

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Getting to grips with the VMR3-MINEHOUND in Afghanistan. Although the system can initially seem complicated, experienced deminers soon master the controls.

Photo courtesy of HALO.



Afghanistan

Following decades of intense violent conflict, Afghanistan has one of the highest levels of contamination from landmines and UXO in the world. The 1979 Soviet invasion, internal armed conflict from 1992 to 2001, and the U.S.-led coalition's intervention in late 2001 each added significant quantities of UXO to the country. As of November 2014, the Mine Action Coordination Center for Afghanistan estimated the number of hazardous areas at 4,197, directly impacting 506,000,000 square meters (195 square miles), 1,617 communities, and over 775,000 people.

From FY1993 through FY2014, the United States invested more than \$398 million in CWD projects throughout Afghanistan aimed at the clearance and safe disposal of landmines, UXO, and excess weapons and munitions. This assistance has achieved significant progress in restoring access to land and infrastructure, developing Afghan capacity to independently manage CWD programs, and protecting Afghan communities from explosive risks. In FY2014, the U.S. government contributed more than \$22.6 million for CWD in Afghanistan.

The Department of State supported the work of the following implementing partners:

- Afghan Technical Consultants to conduct UXO clearance work in the Kabul and Baghlan Provinces of central Afghanistan. They also continued separate, high-priority demining in Kabul and Logar Provinces.
- Clear Path International implemented integrated victim assistance projects in 22 of the 34 Afghan provinces.
- Danish Demining Group deployed mine clearance and survey teams, and conducted mine risk education for at-risk populations in Panjshir Province.
- Demining Agency for Afghanistan deployed manual and mechanical demining assets, mine detection dogs, and EOD teams to conduct UXO clearance work in the Kabul and Nangarhar Provinces of central and eastern Afghanistan. They also supported community-based demining projects in the Kajaki, Musa Qala, and Zhari Districts.
- Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining planned, coordinated, and managed an International Donor Coordination Workshop in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, in support of the Afghan Mine Action Program.
- HALO continued demining, survey and assessment, and weapons and ammunition disposal operations throughout central, northern, northeastern, and western provinces of Afghanistan.
- ITF Enhancing Human Security (ITF) received funding to support the Mine Action Program for Afghanistan, with emphasis on developing host-nation capacity through enhanced Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) training and development of program management skills within the Department of Mine Clearance and the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Agency.
- Marshall Legacy Institute identified excess capacity within the mine detection dog program and subsequently retired and repatriated U.S.-funded dogs to the United States for adoption by caring families.
- Mine Clearance Planning Agency (MCPA) deployed manual and mechanical demining assets, mine detection dogs, and EOD teams to conduct UXO clearance work in central and eastern Afghanistan in Logar and Nangarhar Provinces. In December 2014, MCPA planned to conduct a non-technical survey of 21 UXO-contaminated districts located within 13 provinces throughout Afghanistan that continue excessive UXO contamination.
- Mine Detection Dog Center deployed manual and mechanical demining assets, mine detection dogs, and EOD teams to reduce the threat of UXO to the population of eastern Afghanistan in Nangarhar Province and Takhar Province, and supported a community-based demining project in the Garmsir and Sangin Districts of Helmand Province.

The Senior Managers' Course in ERW and Mine Action

The Center for International Stabilization and Recovery (CISR) at James Madison University's (JMU) Senior Managers' Courses bring together senior-level managers from mine action organizations to study organizational management skills, and to meet fellow experts from other countries to share expertise and exchange best practices in landmine and unexploded ordnance clearance. Sponsored by PM/WRA, participants refine their program management and strategic planning skills while developing a professional network for collaboration with classmates, JMU faculty, international experts, CISR staff, and PM/WRA personnel.

After hosting nine Senior Managers' Courses on the JMU campus in Harrisonburg, Virginia, CISR went international, launching its first regional training course in Dushanbe, Tajikistan, in 2014. CISR collaborated closely with the Tajikistan National Mine Action Centre (TNMAC) to bring 24 participants from Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Nepal, Tajikistan, and Yemen to Tajikistan for three weeks of classroom and field-based instruction.

CISR staff led the instruction in conjunction with JMU College of Business faculty, PM/WRA staff, and guest lecturers from Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD), Organization

for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and TNMAC, contributing field-based expertise and program implementation experience on the management of ammunition and weapons stockpiles, and survivor assistance support programs. The regional setting also allowed participants to visit an NPA worksite near Tajikistan's border with Afghanistan, where they met with Tajikistan's first all-female demining team.

Since 2010, 90 participants from 24 ERW- and mine-affected countries have completed the training. Graduates of the course come from Afghanistan, Albania, Azerbaijan, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Libya, Nepal, Senegal, Slovenia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Uganda, Vietnam, and Yemen. Senior Managers' Course graduates return to their national programs with the necessary skills to more effectively perform their crucial humanitarian work and with access to many new contacts and resources.

The regional focus continues in the fall of 2015 when CISR hosts a Regional Senior Managers' Course for Southeast Asia in Vietnam.



The Regional Senior Managers' Course, facilitated by CISR, was held in Dushanbe, Tajikistan in May 2014.

Photo courtesy of CISR.

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Stabilization and Recovery

- Organization for Mine Clearance and Afghan Rehabilitation (OMAR) deployed manual and mechanical demining assets, mine detection dogs, and EOD teams for clearance work in Kabul, Logar, and Nangarhar Provinces, and high-priority tasks in the Parwan and Panjshir Provinces. Also, OMAR managed, maintained, and developed eight CWD teams of Afghan EOD technicians.
- Sterling Global implemented a multi-tiered monitoring and evaluation program for U.S.-funded mine clearance projects and provided operational mentoring and organizational development to five national nongovernmental organizations. In early 2014, Sterling Global facilitated the transition of eight CWD teams to a national implementing partner and maintains oversight, monitoring and quality assurance through national and international technical advisers.

The Department of Defense HD R&D program partnered with HALO to continue evaluation of Minehound, a hand-held detector for minimum-metal anti-tank mines; Orbit Screen, which sifts mine-contaminated soil; a suite of mine action attachments for excavators and loaders; and the Raptor, an armored tractor with the Rotary Mine Comb anti-tank mine clearance attachment. The Rotary Mine Comb has been particularly successful in clearing large minefields contaminated only with minimum-metal anti-tank mines in hard, rocky soil or where

metal contamination or electrical interference precludes metal detectors. Together these systems have cleared more than 4.3 million square meters (1.66 square miles) of land and found 42,000 mines and pieces of UXO to date.



Kyrgyzstan

As a former Soviet republic, Kyrgyzstan inherited massive stockpiles of conventional weapons and munitions that now pose a significant threat to civilians. These poorly secured and deteriorating weapons are stored in dilapidated national ammunition storage sites located near or within highly populated areas. The storage sites are in such disrepair that they provide only the minimum level of protection from adverse weather conditions. This increases the risks of explosion and decaying ammunition contaminating soil and water tables around these populated areas. Kyrgyzstan also has significant landmine contamination along its shared border with Uzbekistan. Though concerned with this humanitarian threat, Kyrgyzstan must contend with undefined borders and Uzbekistan's reluctance to partner in their removal.

From FY2009 through FY2014, the United States provided more than \$800,000 to assist Kyrgyzstan with the formation of national ammunition standards, EOD training, MANPADS



Part of stockpile destruction, members of the Kyrgyz armed forces dispose of 2,735 PMN unfused anti-personnel landmines during training with the ITF.
Photo courtesy of ITF.

Clearing the Way for a Safe Return

Sri Lanka's northern Puthukudiyiruppu District was one of the worst hit areas during the civil war years. When PM/WRA helped MAG become the first humanitarian demining organization to operate in the area in 2010, they encountered destroyed buildings and abandoned military camps littered with minefields and scattered unexploded ordnance. After four years of work, approximately 9,046 families in Puthukudiyiruppu have been able to return home.

MAG's community liaison team began recovery operations by surveying the entire district to identify the most dangerous areas and prevent injuries to displaced families returning home and to government and nongovernmental organization workers. Then, in response to a Sri Lankan government request, MAG commenced clearance operations to find and safely dispose of landmines and unexploded ordnance in July 2010, completing their effort in June 2014.

Mr. Jenitha Ahilan, whose family was displaced in early 2009 and returned three years later, was clearing the land for building, and discovered a half-buried mine, so work was halted. "I reported it to MAG and they responded immediately, clearing the whole area so that we could continue building [our home]," Jenitha said. "Now my children play freely without fear of landmines."



A deminer begins to excavate a suspected landmine in Kilinochchi District, Sri Lanka.

Photo courtesy of HALO.

destruction, and the restoration of existing explosive storage facilities. Significant progress has been made in segregating, securing, and destroying excess and unserviceable conventional munitions to prevent spontaneous explosions and injuries or displacement of civilian populations living near ammunition storage depots. In FY2014, the U.S. government contributed no additional funds for CWD to Kyrgyzstan.

The Department of State provided funding from FY2013 for the following implementing partners:

- ITF built and developed Kyrgyzstan's Ministry of Defense PSSM capacity in the northern region of Kyrgyzstan near Bishkek. During the project, the Ministry of Defense destroyed 2,800 anti-personnel landmines from national stockpiles in demolition range operations.
- OSCE continued PSSM projects to upgrade and enhance the storage and maintenance capacity of Kyrgyzstan's Ministry of Defense in the Koytash, Gulcha, and Buzhum regions.



Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka's landmine and UXO contamination is a result of more than three decades of armed conflict between the government and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, which campaigned to create an independent state in the north and east of Sri Lanka for the Tamil people. Following the end of the war

in 2009, landmine and UXO clearance quickly commenced in the north to alleviate the threat faced by internally displaced persons returning to contaminated communities. While Sri Lanka expects to be mine impact-free in 2016, contamination remains a serious impediment to resettlement. National estimates of total landmine and UXO contamination have fallen sharply, from 506 million square meters (195 square miles) in 2010 to less than 84 million square meters (32 square miles) at the end of 2013. The Sri Lankan government elected on January 8, 2015, has made a priority of returning land to internally displaced persons and repatriating citizens, an important step toward national reconciliation. This further increases the importance of the U.S. government's demining efforts.

From FY1995 through FY2014, the United States invested more than \$46.4 million in Sri Lanka to fund mine clearance efforts, survey projects, mine risk education, and national capacity building. In FY2014, the U.S. government contributed more than \$5.3 million to CWD in Sri Lanka.

The Department of State funded the following implementing partners:

- Delvon Association for Social Harmony continued landmine and UXO removal in northern Sri Lanka in support for resettlement of internally displaced persons.
- HALO performed clearance operations in the northern province to support Sri Lanka's efforts to return internally displaced persons to their homes.

- Marshall Legacy Institute provided assessment and training assistance to Sri Lankan Army Humanitarian Demining Units in the use of their mine detection dog capacity.
- MAG cleared and restored access to land in Mannar, northern Sri Lanka for resettlement.

The Department of Defense funded the following:

- HD R&D partnered with HALO to continue an evaluation of the Handheld Standoff Mine Detection System to improve mine clearance in metallic soils and deep sand, and with MAG to evaluate the Improved Backhoe system and rake attachments.
- USPACOM deployed military EOD personnel to Vavuniya, Sri Lanka, to conduct UXO disposal training including demining and first-responder medical training, with an emphasis on blast-trauma injuries for the Sri Lankan Armed Forces. USPACOM also conducted an underwater humanitarian mine action project with the Sri Lankan Command Dive Unit East at Trincomalee, Sri Lanka. The OHDACA appropriation funded humanitarian supplies, equipment, services, and mine action activities.

USAID's Leahy War Victims Fund continued support for physical rehabilitation at Lady Ridgeway Hospital in Colombo, the Teaching Hospital in Batticaloa, and a prosthetics and orthotics clinic in Kilinochchi; and, development of a locally produced prosthetic foot.



Tajikistan

Tajikistan's landmine legacy largely stems from Russian defenses to prevent border crossings by Afghan militants and narcotics traffickers. Landmines and UXO from the 1992–1997 civil war also impede the socioeconomic development of Tajikistan's central Rasht Valley Region and limit access to valuable agricultural land. Uzbekistan has emplaced mines along Tajikistan's northern and western borders, some of which have spilled into non-delimited border areas. Furthermore, as a result of years of regional conflict and a porous border with Afghanistan, Tajikistan has amassed large quantities of SA/LW and munitions that are poorly secured and threaten both national and regional security.

From FY2004 through FY2014, the United States invested more than \$14.8 million in funding to Tajikistan to support landmine and UXO clearance operations, destruction of excess and aging munitions, PSSM of SA/LW, victim assistance, and national capacity building of the Tajikistan National Mine Action Center (TNMAC). Significant progress has been made in restoring access to land and infrastructure, protecting the return of internally displaced persons, and assisting persons with disabilities. In FY2014, the U.S. government contributed more than \$3.2 million to CWD in Tajikistan.

The Department of State funded the following implementing partners:



An OSCE humanitarian demining team, supported by PM/WRA, conducts pre-deployment reconnaissance of a minefield in southern Tajikistan.
Photo courtesy of OSCE.

- FSD continued CWD activities, non-technical survey, and clearance of UXO through the deployment of one multi-purpose demining team, and one weapons and munitions destruction and assessment team.
- NPA established and deployed the first and only female, multi-purpose demining team in Central Asia along the Tajik-Afghan border. They also continued clearance using one other multi-purpose demining team along the Tajik-Afghan border.
- OSCE continued development of national humanitarian demining capacities and supported their operational deployment along the Tajik-Afghan border. OSCE also continued work on the Integrated Cooperation on Explosive Hazards program with emphasis on sharing regional lessons learned to develop a regional database and establish a regional response capability to mitigate and counter explosive hazards.
- UNDP supported TNMAC in developing host-nation capacity with the IMSMA database, victim assistance, and accessibility projects that include psychosocial therapy and vocational rehabilitation, demining training accreditation, project development, and operational management skills development.

The Department of Defense funded U.S. Army Central Command and the Embassy's Office of Military Cooperation, in conjunction with the OSCE, initiated a train-the-trainer program in Tajikistan to improve the internal capacity of Tajikistan's humanitarian mine action training center. Military EOD personnel trained a unit of instructors on UXO disposal including demining and first-responder medical training with an emphasis on blast-trauma injuries. The OHDACA appropriation funded humanitarian supplies, equipment, services, and mine action activities.

U.S. Agency for International Development's Leahy War Victims Fund

The Patrick J. Leahy War Victims Fund, managed by USAID, serves as the primary source of U.S. assistance to civilian victims of conflict in war-affected developing countries. Established in 1989, the Leahy War Victims Fund maintains a dedicated source of financial and technical support for people with disabilities, particularly those who sustain mobility-related injuries from anti-personnel landmines, UXO, and other injuries resulting from armed conflict and civil disorder. To date, the Leahy War Victims Fund has provided nearly \$225 million in assistance to more than 50 countries.

Originally tasked with delivering immediate care, the Leahy War Victims Fund widened its scope of activities to include development programs that accommodate the changing needs of the populations they serve, and

established the framework for sustainable services in developing countries. The fund also contributes to the enactment and enforcement of international standards to ensure that practitioners who provide care to survivors are qualified and experienced. In addition, the Leahy War Victims Fund ensures that treatment and equipment are used appropriately and effectively to increase the mobility of war-affected, disabled people.

In FY2014, the Leahy War Victims Fund introduced new programs in Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Laos, and continued support for programs in Burma, Cambodia, Colombia, DRC, Ethiopia, Haiti, India, Laos, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, and Vietnam, as well as numerous regional and international initiatives spanning multiple countries.

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USAID's Leahy War Victims Fund continued to work with the International Committee of the Red Cross and the World Health Organization to strengthen Tajikistan's prosthetic and orthotic sector as well as its community-based rehabilitation services.

Other U.S. Support

In FY2014 in **Nepal**, USPACOM deployed military EOD personnel to conduct UXO disposal training with the Nepal EOD Holding Unit. Training covered survey, marking, and mapping of UXO contaminated areas; landmine and UXO disposal; quality assurance and control; and stockpiled conventional munitions assessments. Also, USAID's Leahy War Victims Fund continued to help improve the quality of rehabilitation treatment services through training and capacity building and maintained support to treatment and community-based rehabilitation services for persons with disabilities.



A woman in Kathmandu receives physical rehabilitation at a center funded by USAID's Leahy War Victims Fund.

Photo courtesy of USAID.

EUROPE

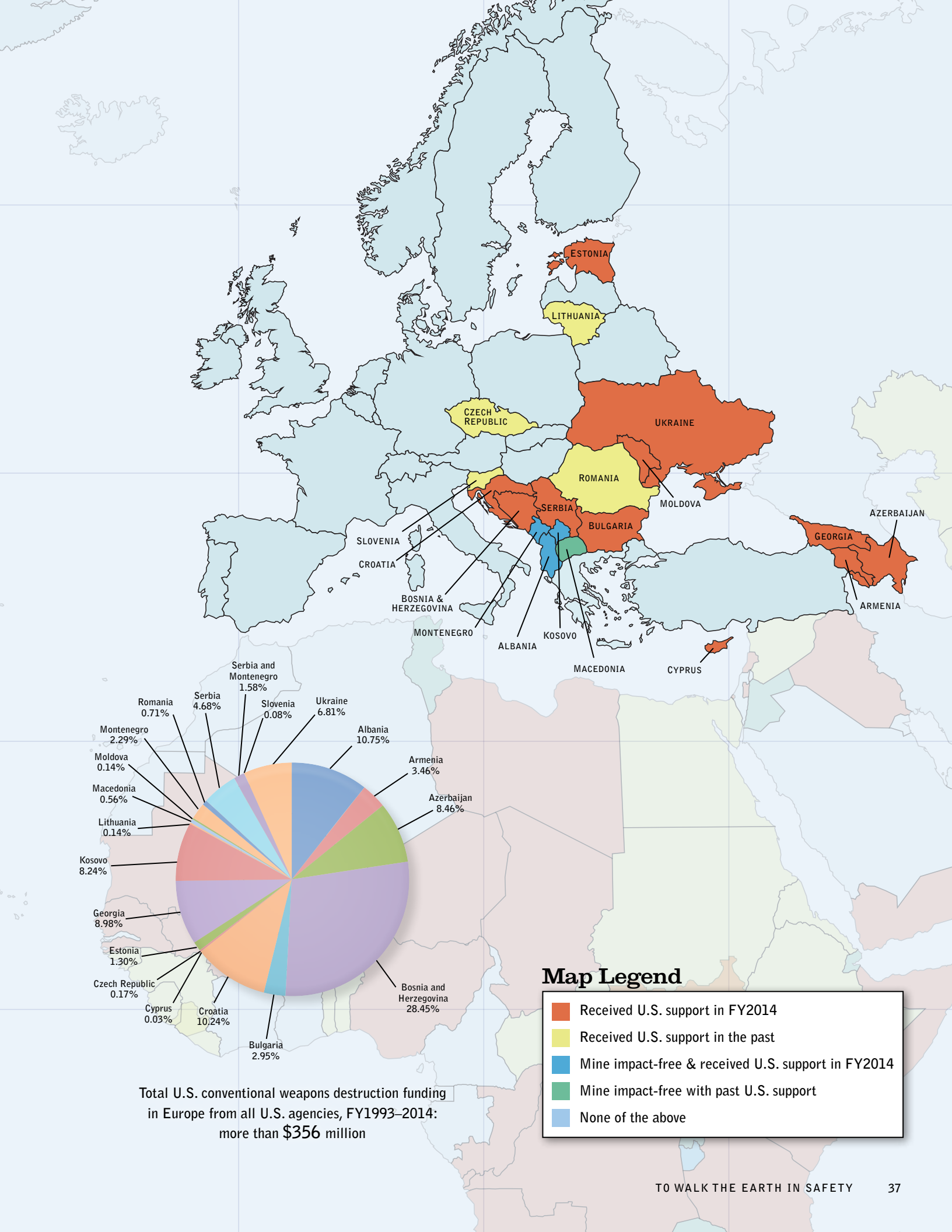
In 2014, Russian occupation and attempted annexation of Crimea and aggression in eastern Ukraine triggered fears of renewed illicit use of conventional weapons of war, including landmines and MANPADS in eastern Europe. Intense flooding and landslides in the Balkans dislodged and shifted landmines, which further complicated clearance efforts in that region. In response to the flooding, and at the request of the national mine-action centers, the United States deployed two separate QRF teams consisting of EOD experts, to Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Serbia to advise and assist local authorities in assessing the initial situation, identify gaps in assistance, and provide recommendations on the way forward. In 2014, the United States increased its financial and technical assistance to both Ukraine and Bosnia and Herzegovina, largely focusing on destroying Ukraine's stockpiles of aging munitions, and clearing Bosnia and Herzegovina's landmine and UXO contamination.

The United States continues to work steadily to help rid Europe of the dangerous legacies of past conflicts. Since 1993, the U.S. has provided more than \$356 million in CWD funding. In cooperation with the European Union—the second largest donor to mine action in the world—U.S.-funded landmine clearance efforts have made much of Southeast Europe mine impact-free. In addition, securing and managing aging munitions in storage facilities and preventing the illicit proliferation of MANPADS in Europe remain top security priorities for the United States.

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* Regional funding is not included in the pie chart on page 37. It is included in Global/ Multi-Country funding (see funding chart beginning on page 61).

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Making Home Safe

Zahid and Zilha Cikmis live in Ravne, a small village in the municipality of Vares in Bosnia and Herzegovina that was on the front lines of the Balkan wars of the early 1990s. Heavy artillery shelling during the war forced them to flee their home and they were unable to return for 11 years. Tragically, they lost their son in the war as well. Today, both in their mid-70's and retired, they have returned home to a village that is making slow and steady progress in safely clearing landmines and unexploded ordnance from the surrounding community.

Approximately 350 people in Ravne have returned to their homes as a result of PM/WRA-financed clearance operations. With U.S. support, the Slovenian-based nongovernmental organization ITF Enhancing Human Security finished clearing the area around the Cikmis' former home in July 2014. While waiting for their house to be rebuilt with the help of donations, they lived in a container. The loss of her son makes Zilha feel that she will never again be happy, but she is relieved that she can now walk safely in her garden. Meanwhile, the nearby forest remains marked with landmine warning signs. She hopes that she will be able to return there to collect mushrooms, as she did in the days before the war.



Zahid and Zilha Cikmis sitting outside their rebuilt home.
Photo courtesy of ITF.



Albania

Although mine impact-free since 2009, Albania suffers from the threat of poorly secured stockpiles of aging conventional weapons and UXO "hot spots" that continue to endanger the local population. Following widespread civil unrest in the 1990s, looters stole and proliferated many of Albania's excess SA/LW and munitions left over from Enver Hoxha's regime (1944–1985). Additionally, landmine and UXO contamination from the Kosovo crisis in 1998–1999 affect the country. Today, UXO remain clustered around a dozen former military impact ranges. Living close to these threats has proven dangerous for the population. The 2008 Gërdec military depot explosion that killed 26 people and injured more than 300 continues to serve as a reminder of the dangers of unsecured weapons facilities. The United States assisted with the Gërdec cleanup, contributing \$14.5 million in CWD support.

From FY2000 through FY2014, the United States invested more than \$38 million in Albania for CWD efforts. In FY2014, the U.S. government contributed more than \$2.3 million for CWD in Albania.

The Department of State supported the work of the following implementing partners:

- ITF cleared one of the three remaining highest priority UXO hot spots in the country at Gjerovan-Berat, as requested by the Albania Mines and Munitions Coordination Office. They also allowed ITF to conduct a needs assessment for

landmine survivors in the Shkoder and Lezhe Districts, home to the majority of Albania's mine incident survivors and formerly the most mine-impacted region in Albania.

- NATO Support Agency (NSPA) modernized the *Uzina e Lëndëve Plasës Mjekës* (ULP Mjekës) facility and assisted with the destruction of 4,700 tons of conventional munitions at the facility. NSPA also led a pilot project between Albania and Montenegro, which successfully destroyed Montenegrin munitions, in November 2014. In addition, NSPA assisted with the destruction of 70,000 excess SA/LW from Albanian Ministry of Defense and police (Ministry of Interior) stocks at the *Uzina Mekanike Gramsh* (UM Gramsh) facility. This year's assistance marks the completion of this weapons-cutting project.

With Department of Defense funding, U.S. European Command (USEUCOM) deployed military EOD personnel and trainers from the State Partnership Program in New Jersey (United States) to conduct UXO disposal training to improve Albanian underwater EOD capacity. The training covered survey, marking, and mapping of UXO contaminated areas; landmine and UXO disposal; quality assurance and control; and medical first-responder training with emphasis on blast-trauma injuries. It also included program assessment visits to monitor and improve all aspects of the UXO disposal program. USEUCOM worked closely with the Global Peace Operation Initiative to coordinate the training and equipping of the Albanian EOD center. USEUCOM also conducted the basic medical and casualty evacuation (CASEVAC) course for 26 Albanian EOD

U.S. Quick Reaction Force (QRF)

In 2014, flooding in the Balkans unearthed deadly explosives left over from past conflicts. When the governments of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia requested assistance, the United States deployed the QRF to survey the flood zones and assist local authorities to save lives and prevent injuries.

It is precisely for emergencies such as this that PM/WRA established the QRF, capable of responding to any CWD emergency anywhere in the world within 48 hours. A versatile team of more than 60 experts in the fields of explosive ordnance disposal, unexploded ordnance remediation, physical security and stockpile management, and landmine clearance, the QRF is equipped to handle a full range of SA/LW and humanitarian mine action tasks. In 2013, Golden West Humanitarian Foundation, a nonprofit CWD implementer based in Woodland Hills, California, took over responsibility for administering the QRF, establishing the team's operational headquarters in Springfield, Virginia.

After receiving a PM/WRA deployment request, a QRF advance team deploys to assess the situation, render immediate assistance, and develop plans for a broader response by the larger QRF Operational Element. Deployment of the Operational Element is not always necessary. For instance, while the QRF found evidence of displaced UXO in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia after the flooding, the teams concluded that both countries had the humanitarian mine action capacity to respond effectively to the situation. In cases where follow-up is necessary, PM/WRA may deploy the Operational Element

for up to 90 days to complete the task at hand. While conducting operations, the QRF mentors and trains local security forces to safely and effectively handle, store, and dispose of hazards, including SA/LW and MANPADS, on their own.

Since its inception, the QRF, and its precursor the Quick Reaction Demining Force, have deployed to Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Iraq, Libya, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Saint Kitts, Serbia, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tanzania, Tuvalu, Uruguay, and Vietnam.



A broken minefield sign in Serbia. Heavy flooding in Serbia in 2014 dislodged landmines and UXO from previously identified sites, creating an urgent safety situation that was managed by the QRF.

Photo courtesy of Golden West.

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HALO and Armenian Peace Keeping Forces clearing landmines near villages in Syunik, Armenia.
Photo courtesy of the Department of State.

center medics and hospital medics. The OHDACA appropriation funded humanitarian mine-action program activities, supplies, equipment, and services.



Armenia

Landmines originating from a conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan from 1988 to 1994 remain entrenched in the Nagorno-Karabakh region and along the Armenian-Azerbaijani border. Between 2012 and 2013, FSD partnered with the Armenia Center for Humanitarian Demining and Expertise (ACHDE) to conduct a non-technical survey, identifying more than 47 million square meters (more than 18.1 square miles) of contamination that impacts more than 40 communities. By the end of 2013, with the assistance of FSD, ACHDE drafted a set of National Mine Action Standards and developed a fully trained and equipped information management cell using IMSMA protocols.

From FY1993 through FY2014, the United States invested more than \$12.3 million in Armenia for CWD programs. In FY2014, the U.S. government contributed nearly \$490,000 for CWD in Armenia.

The Department of State supported the work of the following implementing partners:

- FSD continued mentoring ACHDE staff to build and sustain their operational capacity in compliance with IMAS.
- HALO teams, using FY2013 funding, continued manual and mechanical clearance efforts resulting in the handover of Shurnukh minefields in eastern Armenia. HALO also trained members of the Armenian Peace Keeping Engineering Brigade, increasing local capacity for demining.

With Department of Defense funding, USEUCOM deployed military EOD personnel to conduct infrastructure development and landmine and UXO disposal training for Armenian mine-action agencies covering survey, marking, and mapping of landmine and UXO contaminated areas; landmine and UXO disposal; quality assurance and control; and medical first-responder training with emphasis on blast-trauma injuries. It also included program assessment visits to monitor and improve all aspects of the UXO disposal program. USEUCOM also funded the purchase of emergency medical equipment for an upcoming medical training event that is projected to evaluate nine Armenian medics in their instructional methods and will instruct 45 Armenian deminers in CASEVAC and

self-aid/buddy aid. USEUCOM also funded IMSMA training for Armenian personnel. The OHDACA appropriation funded humanitarian mine-action activities, supplies, equipment, and services.



Azerbaijan

Azerbaijan remains littered with landmines primarily due to its ongoing conflict with Armenia. Abandoned Soviet-era munitions dumps and UXO also continue to pose a significant threat to area residents. A landmine impact survey conducted in accessible territories from 2002 to 2003 found that the war-torn districts along the cease-fire line and the border with Armenia suffered the greatest landmine and UXO contamination, particularly in the Fizuli District. Subsequent re-surveys and ongoing clearance operations since 1998 reduced the area of contamination to approximately 155,449,212 square meters (more than 60 square miles) by 2015. However, the survey did not examine the Nakhchivan exclave; areas under the control of Armenian forces, including Nagorno-Karabakh; or other small areas. The scope of the landmine and UXO problem in zones occupied by Armenian forces remains severe.

From FY1999 through FY2014, the United States invested more than \$30.1 million in CWD programs in Azerbaijan for landmine and UXO clearance, training, equipment procurement, and increases in the number of humanitarian demining teams and mine detection dog teams operating in country. In FY2014, the U.S. government contributed \$325,000 for CWD in Azerbaijan.

The Department of State supported the work of the following implementing partner:

- NSPA supported a three-phase clearance project across 64 million square meters (25 square miles) of the former Soviet military testing facility and training field in the Jeyranchel area along the Azerbaijani-Georgian border. As the lead nation on this project, the United States plans to continue providing financial support in FY2015.



Bosnia and Herzegovina

Bosnia and Herzegovina continues to face landmine and UXO contamination primarily due to the conflict (1992–1995) that resulted from the break-up of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The country has the highest levels of landmine contamination in the Balkans. By the end of 2013, the Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Centre (BHMAC) reported a total contamination of 1,219,000,000 square meters (more than 470 square miles) impacting more than 1,400 communities and 540,000 people. In addition, inherited stockpiles of conventional arms and munitions from the former Yugoslav National Army remain in excess to Bosnia and Herzegovina's



Sterling Global contractors prepare to destroy excess Bosnian mortars.
Photo courtesy of Sterling Global.

national security needs and present a continued risk of accidental explosion as munitions deteriorate. The threat of weapons being dispersed illicitly from unsecured munitions depots remains a primary concern.

The Balkan flood disaster in May 2014 caused severe damage throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina. Seventy percent of the flood-affected area is in landmine-affected communities, and the floodwaters moved many mines, cluster munitions, and UXO. PM/WRA deployed its QRF to provide technical assistance and support to BHMAC and identify current BHMAC needs in addressing initial emergency response. A survey confirmed that the floods affected some 320 million square meters (more than 123 square miles) of landmine-contaminated suspected hazardous areas.

From FY1996 through FY2014, the United States invested more than \$101.5 million in Bosnia and Herzegovina for CWD programs including landmine clearance, mine risk education, survivor assistance, munitions stockpile destruction, and physical security and stockpile management (PSSM). In FY2014, the U.S. government contributed more than \$4.5 million for CWD in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Department of State supported the work of the following implementing partners:

- ITF continued clearing landmines and UXO at high-priority sites selected jointly by U.S. Embassy representatives, BHMAC, and ITF personnel.
- Sterling Global provided technical advisers to assist the Bosnian Armed Forces in reducing their massive stockpile of conventional munitions. These efforts included destruction oversight and capital improvements to demilitarization facilities.
- Marshall Legacy Institute conducted its Children Against Mines program and Mine Detection Dog Partnership program. These projects enhanced the local demining capacity, provided mine risk education, and assisted landmine survivors.

With Department of Defense funding, USEUCOM deployed military EOD personnel with trainers from the Alabama National Guard (United States) to conduct a basic landmine clearance train-the-trainer course for 15 Bosnian EOD personnel, including survey, marking, and mapping of landmine and UXO contaminated areas; landmine and UXO disposal training; quality assurance and control; and program assessment visits to monitor and improve all aspects of the UXO disposal program. The OHDACA appropriation funded humanitarian mine-action program activities, supplies, equipment, and services.



Bulgaria

Despite declaring itself mine-free in 1999, Bulgaria remains at risk from its massive stockpile of conventional arms and munitions left over from the Cold War era. The Chelopechene munitions depot explosion in 2008 serves as a stark reminder of the continued humanitarian, security, and financial challenges emanating from these weapons. The blast damaged area homes and temporarily closed the international airport and a major highway in the capital of Sofia. Although clearance of the site concluded in 2012, PSSM remains at the forefront of CWD assistance to Bulgaria.

From FY2001 through FY2014, the United States invested more than \$10.5 million for CWD programs in Bulgaria. In FY2014, the U.S. government contributed \$31,000 for CWD in Bulgaria.

The Department of State supported the work of the following implementing partner (using FY2013 funding):

- NSPA assisted Bulgaria with PSSM improvements to their arms depots, and provided equipment upgrades to the Zmeevo Testing Facility.

With Department of Defense funding, USEUCOM deployed military EOD personnel to conduct UXO disposal training, including UXO and landmine education and risk reduction. It also included program assessment visits to monitor and improve all aspects of the UXO disposal program. The OHDACA appropriation funded humanitarian mine-action program activities, supplies, equipment, and services.



Croatia

Despite extensive demining efforts, Croatia remains affected by landmines and UXO stemming from the Yugoslav conflicts (1992–1995), which left Croatia with the second-highest level of contamination in the Balkans. Threats from aging stockpiles of conventional arms and munitions inherited from the Cold War also plague Croatia. The Croatian government funds more than 90 percent of demining tasks performed on its territory, and supports a research and development sector for demining-

related technologies, including a robust commercial demining sector featuring more than 30 companies.

From FY1999 through FY2014, the United States invested more than \$36.5 million for CWD programs in Croatia. In FY2014, the U.S. government contributed \$900,000 for CWD in Croatia.

The Department of State supported the work of the following implementing partner:

- ITF cleared landmines and UXO in high-priority areas and supported the reduction of excess and outdated Croatian munitions, including mortars, projectiles, rockets, and fuses.



Georgia

A series of inter-ethnic and intra-national conflicts from 1988 to 1993 left significant landmine and UXO contamination near the administrative boundary lines in the South Ossetia and Abkhazia regions, as well as around former Soviet military bases in Georgia. Furthermore, in 2008, a week of fighting between Georgian and Russian forces in South Ossetia contaminated an additional 20 million square meters (7.7 square miles) of land with cluster munitions between the cities of Gori and Tskhinvali. From October 2009 to January 2010, NPA conducted a general mine-action assessment, which identified eight suspected hazardous areas and seven confirmed hazardous areas in 13 districts. By 2012, HALO cleared five of these areas, and is currently clearing a sixth area. With PM/WRA support, HALO declared all 336 known minefields in the Abkhazia region mine impact-free in November 2011. Stockpiles of deteriorating, old Soviet munitions also remain a threat to local populations.

From FY1998 through FY2014, the United States invested more than \$32 million in CWD programs in Georgia. In FY2014, the U.S. government contributed \$667,000 for CWD in Georgia.



HALO clearance group at the Udabno firing range in eastern Georgia near the Azeri border.

Photo courtesy of the Department of State.

The Department of State supported the work of the following implementing partners:

- OSCE and the United Nations cleared UXO at the Vartsikhe military base near Kutaisi in western Georgia.
- HALO continued clearance of UXO at the former Udabno Soviet firing range, which is also home to several historic monasteries and thus attracts tourists to UXO-contaminated land.

PM/WRA is concluding CWD assistance to Georgia in 2015 with the final year of support aimed at improving internal capacity to manage CWD-related issues and maximizing clearance and stockpile reduction efficiency.

With Department of Defense funding, USEUCOM deployed military EOD personnel to conduct landmine UXO disposal training in Georgia, including UXO and landmine risk reduction; survey, marking, and mapping of landmine and UXO contaminated areas; landmine and UXO disposal; quality assurance and control; and medical first-responder training with an emphasis on blast-trauma injuries. It also included program assessment visits to monitor and improve all aspects of the UXO disposal program. The OHDACA appropriation funded humanitarian mine action program activities, supplies, equipment, and services.



Serbia

Serbia's landmine and UXO contamination stems from the breakup of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the 1990s and from NATO airstrikes that targeted Serbian military sites during the 1999 Kosovo conflict. Although landmines remain concentrated along the southern border with Kosovo, recent clearance efforts have reduced contamination, and Serbia is nearing full national capacity to address remaining threats. Nevertheless, Serbia faces additional risks from maintaining a large stockpile of aging conventional munitions inherited from the former Yugoslav National Army.

From FY2001 through FY2006, the United States invested more than \$5.6 million for CWD programs, including humanitarian mine action, in Serbia and Montenegro, which divided into two countries in 2006. From FY2007 through FY2014, the United States invested nearly \$16.7 million in CWD efforts in Serbia. In FY2014, the U.S. government contributed \$900,000 for CWD in Serbia.

The Department of State supported the work of the following implementing partners:

- ITF continued clearance of high-priority areas contaminated with landmines and UXO.
- NSPA continued destruction of excess stockpiles of outdated and at-risk conventional munitions at the *Tehnički Remontni Zavod Kragujevac* (TRZ Kragujevac facility). This is a U.K.-led project.



Director of the demilitarization facility in Shostka observes munitions previously destroyed via open-burn method. To date, the NATO Partnership for Peace Trust Fund project to destroy excess Ukrainian small arms/light weapons and conventional ammunition is the largest NATO Trust Fund operation. Photo courtesy of the Department of State.



Ukraine

Ukraine has UXO contamination dating back to World War I, and continues to maintain large quantities of excess and aging conventional arms and munitions inherited from the Soviet forces' withdrawal from Eastern Europe in the early 1990s. In 2005, NSPA estimated that Ukraine held as many as 7 million SA/LW and stored as much as 2 million tons of conventional ammunition in more than 80 overflowing depots. Between 1998 and 2011, 10 unplanned explosions at munitions sites occurred, illustrating the PSSM threat to Ukraine's population and vital infrastructure.

From FY2004 through FY2014, the United States invested more than \$24.3 million for SA/LW initiatives in Ukraine. In FY2014, the U.S. government contributed more than \$7 million for CWD in Ukraine.

The Department of State supported the work of the following implementing partner:

- NSPA continued to implement the multinational-supported NATO Partnership for Peace Trust Fund munitions reduction program. The United States serves as lead nation for this effort, which is the largest NATO Trust Fund operation. Due to Russia's seizure and occupation of Crimea, and the ongoing conflict fueled by combined Russian-separatist forces in parts of the eastern regions of Donetsk and Luhansk, periodic interruptions in ammunition destruction occurred during FY2014.

Regional Support

In FY2014, the Department of State provided \$30,000 to ITF in support of logistical and administrative costs associated with hosting the 8th Regional Approach to Stockpile Reduction (RASR) Workshop held in Split, Croatia in May 2015.

The RASR initiative seeks to eliminate threats posed by surplus, improperly stored, poorly secured, unserviceable, or otherwise hazardous stockpiles of conventional weapons and munitions in Southeast Europe. The illicit proliferation of conventional weapons and the unplanned explosions of stockpiles of obsolete and/or deteriorating munitions can cause severe humanitarian and security catastrophes and destabilize individual countries or entire regions.

RASR's priority issues related to stockpile reduction are:

1. National and regional policy
2. Infrastructure
3. Training, education, and capacity building
4. Sharing of best practices and other information
5. Standardization of munitions classifications, surveillance systems, and points of contact

United States representatives, Southeastern European government officials with authority over their countries' stockpiles management, officials from relevant donor government agencies, and various experts on arms and munitions issues regularly attend RASR workshops. RASR draws on the expertise of PM/WRA, ITF, NSPA, OSCE, RACVIAC-Center for Security Cooperation, the South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons, Small Arms Survey, and the Swiss Implementation and Verification Unit of the Swiss Army.

Other U.S. Support

In FY2014, the U.S. government provided \$975,000 for CWD support in other European countries. The Department of State did not fund activities in these countries, but the Department of Defense funded the following:

Cyprus: In FY2014, USEUCOM deployed military EOD personnel to conduct courses on advanced disposal techniques and ammunition stockpile management for the Cypriot National Guard. Training focused on destruction techniques, safety, and policies and procedures for ordnance storage. It also included program assessment visits to monitor and improve all aspects of the UXO disposal program.

Estonia: USEUCOM deployed personnel from the State Partnership Program in Maryland (United States) to Estonia to conduct UXO disposal training for 15 Estonian medical personnel who subsequently trained 75 Estonian EOD technicians

from the Estonian Ministry of Interior. The training covered emergency medical response, public affairs, and mine risk education. The emergency medical first-responder training consisted of a one-week course on basic emergency medical techniques.

Kosovo: USEUCOM deployed military EOD personnel to conduct a basic medical and CASEVAC train-the-trainer course to five Kosovo Security Force (KSF) medical personnel and 20 KSF EOD/deminers. USEUCOM also observed KSF medical personnel providing a one-week basic medical and CASEVAC training course.

Moldova: USEUCOM deployed personnel from the State Partnership Program in North Carolina (United States) to conduct landmine and UXO disposal training to 18 Moldovan EOD personnel and 15 Moldovan medical personnel. Training included survey, marking, and mapping of landmine and UXO contaminated areas; landmine and UXO disposal; quality assurance and control; and medical first-responder training with emphasis on blast-trauma injuries. It also included program assessment visits to monitor and improve all aspects of the UXO disposal program.

Montenegro: USEUCOM deployed military EOD personnel to conduct UXO disposal training to improve Montenegrin underwater EOD capacity, including survey, marking, and mapping of UXO contaminated areas; landmine and UXO disposal; and quality assurance and control. It also included program assessment visits to monitor and improve all aspects of the UXO disposal program.

Note: In all of the preceding Department of Defense's funding, the OHDACA appropriation funded humanitarian mine-action program activities, supplies, equipment, and services.

Underwater Survey and Clearance of Explosive Ordnance

Conflicts, wars, and careless post-war disposal by militaries and local populations over the last century have left our global waters littered with explosive ordnance (EO). Environmental factors such as rains and floods have also contributed to the problem by washing EO into rivers, lakes, and other bodies of water. To assist in addressing these problems, the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) drafted International Mine Action Standard 09.60 (IMAS 09.60) – Underwater Survey and Clearance of Explosive Ordnance.

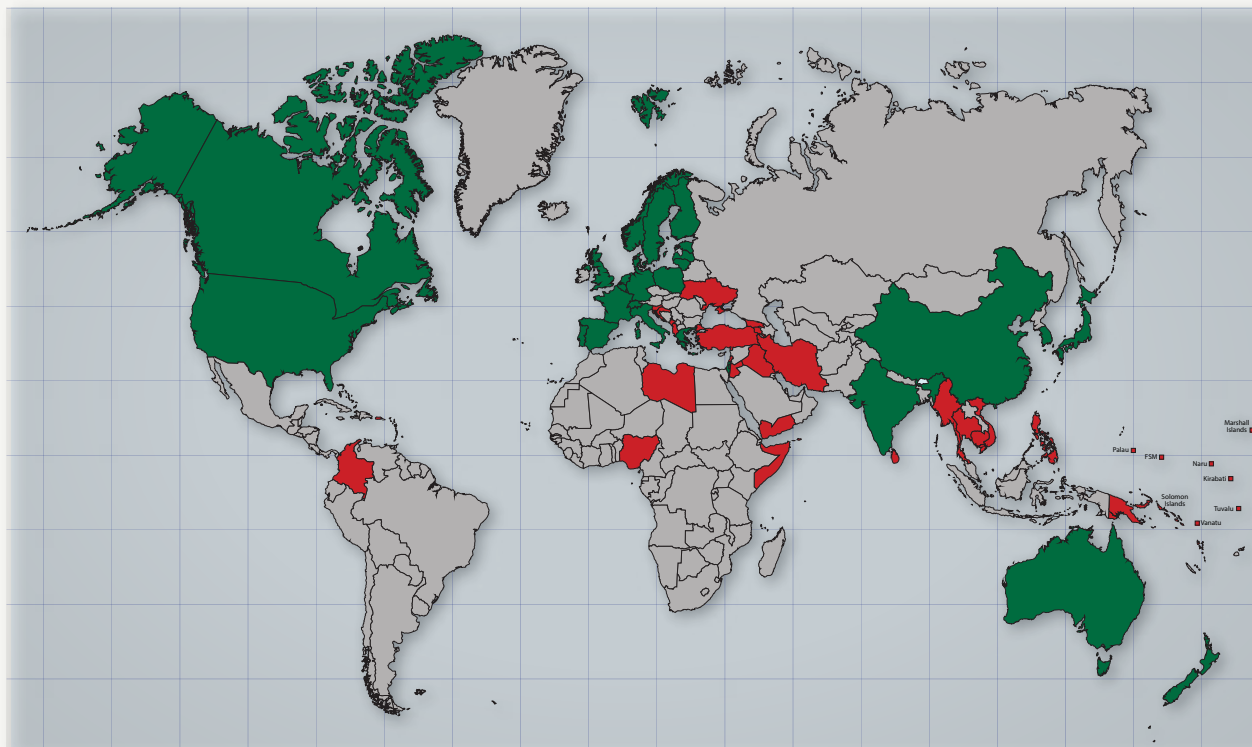
GICHD published IMAS 09.60 in December 2014, thereby establishing basic principles and requirements for underwater survey and clearance of EO. The IMAS assists authorities in the creation of national policy and standards along with providing basic guidance to underwater survey and clearance organizations in the development of

standard operating procedures. This standard institutes proactive approaches to mitigate the risks of underwater EO and its associated socioeconomic and environmental impact.

Until recently, national militaries have maintained almost exclusive expertise in clearing underwater EO. However, different types of organizations, such as nongovernmental organizations and a wider range of commercial companies, now are clearing these hazards. While IMAS 09.60 provides foundational guidance for these activities, additional work is required to institute safe, effective, and cost-efficient approaches. The GICHD has ongoing projects to draft a best-practices guide, conduct underwater equipment trials, and add underwater systems to the existing GICHD online equipment catalog. These efforts will further assist nations, donors, and operators improve activities associated with underwater survey and clearance of EO.

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The countries shaded in green have underwater contamination and are not receiving assistance. The countries shaded in red have underwater contamination and have requested assistance.

Illustration courtesy of GICHD.

MIDDLE EAST



AND NORTH AFRICA

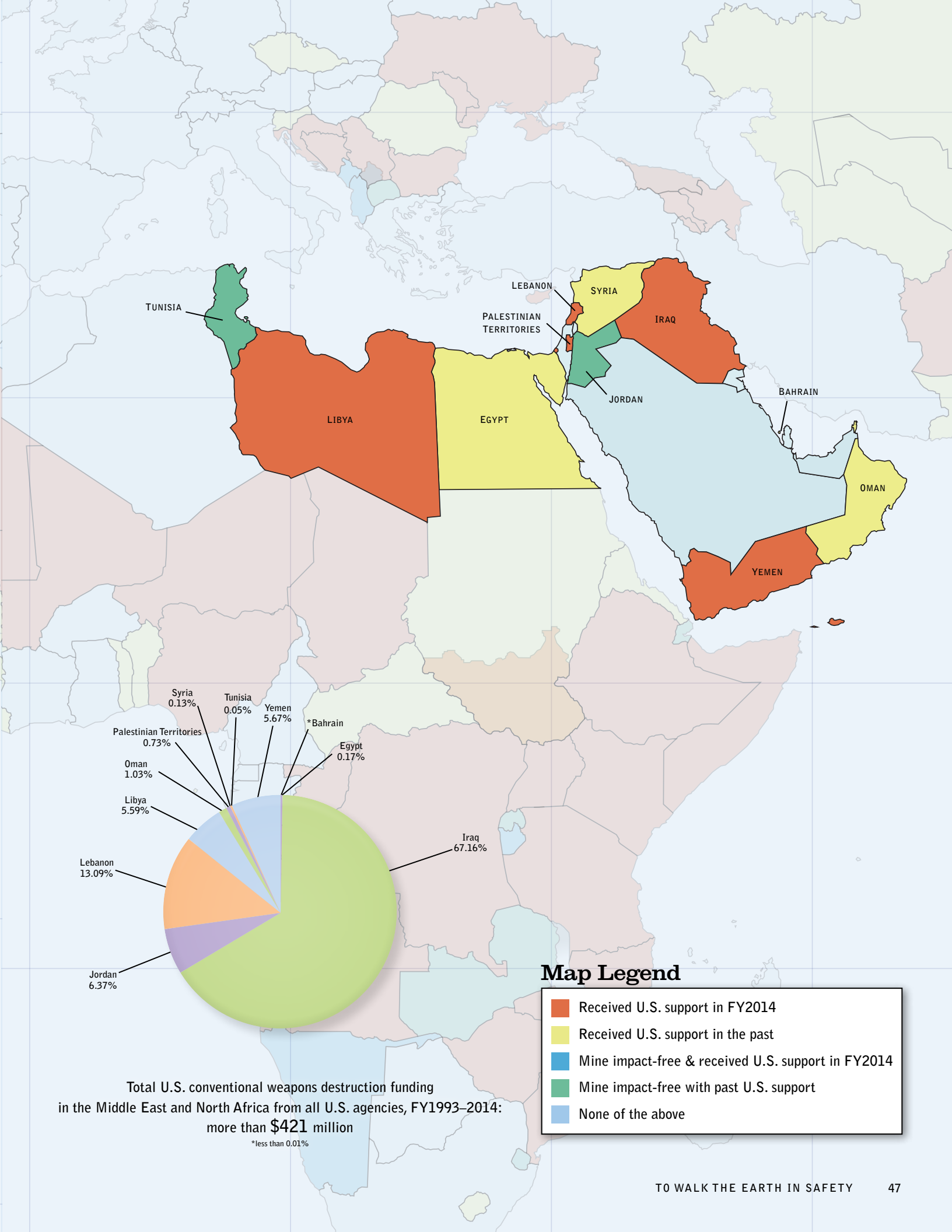
In many countries in the Middle East and North Africa, the high hopes of the 2011 Arab Spring movement have given way to prolonged conflict and regional instability, with some refugees and internally displaced persons being forced to relocate multiple times. Renewed conflict in Iraq has driven civilians from their homes and created new UXO and landmine hazards, whereas the ongoing violence in Libya and Syria remains closely linked to the illicit flow and use of small arms and light weapons throughout the region.

Landmines and UXO from past and ongoing conflicts remain a constant threat to the regions' inhabitants as they escape fighting. According to recent figures from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, several million Syrian refugees have now fled to neighboring countries, for example, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey, while 2 million Iraqi civilians have become internally displaced. As refugees and internally displaced persons move into unfamiliar areas, they face unknown and unmarked UXO and landmine obstacles resulting in an increased risk of injury or death.

Funding and implementing CWD programs is critical to increasing regional stability and prosperity. In 2014, the United States increased mine risk education assistance to Syrian refugees and Iraqi internally displaced persons (in particular children) enhancing public knowledge on the dangers of UXO and landmines.

The Republic of Tunisia reported completing clearance of all known mined areas by the end of March 2009; however, a residual mine threat continues to impact the country. In 2012, with aid from the United States and the international community, Jordan became the first country in the Middle East to declare itself free from the impact of known minefields. Since 1993, the United States has provided more than \$421 million in CWD funding to the Middle East and North Africa, providing an essential component to building stable societies.

	Iraq	48		Syria	50
	Lebanon	49		Yemen	52
	Libya	50		Palestinian Territories	52



Iraq is one of the world's most heavily landmine- and UXO-contaminated countries, mainly as a result of the 1980s Iran-Iraq War, followed by armed conflict in 1990–1991, and the U.S.-led coalition's intervention in early 2003. According to two landmine impact surveys from 2006 and 2011, approximately 1,513,000,000 square meters (584 square miles) of land, encompassing up to 1,430 Iraqi communities, contain an estimated 10 to 15 million landmines and millions more UXO items. Massive stockpiles of abandoned explosive ordnance and aging, poorly secured munitions threaten the local population by allowing insurgents to easily acquire a supply of explosive materials for improvised explosive devices (IEDs). More recently, Iraq's conflict with the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) has dramatically altered the CWD landscape in the country. ISIL is endangering civilians and impacting the movements of internally displaced persons through the use of landmines and other conventional weapons, as well as indiscriminate booby-trapping and laying of IEDs. As civilians flee large population centers, they encounter UXO hazards in unfamiliar areas.

From FY2003 through FY2014, the United States invested more than \$282.9 million in Iraq for the clearance and disposal of landmines, UXO, and excess conventional weapons and munitions. In FY2014, the U.S. government contributed nearly \$24 million for CWD in Iraq.



NPA risk education instructor Mrs. Hayat Qasim conducts risk education activities in Amara, Missan. Risk education includes internally displaced people who may not be familiar with the UXO threat in Missan Province because they are new to the area.

Photo courtesy of NPA.

The Department of State supported the work of the following implementing partners:

- Information Management and Mine Action Programs (iMMAP) conducted six workshops and 13 training courses, instructing 128 students in information management, data collection, and mapping. iMMAP also trained 50 rehabilitation technicians who treated thousands of landmine, UXO, and IED survivors.
- Iraq Mine/UXO Clearance Organization (IMCO) supported four technical advisers and provided landmine and UXO remediation in central and southern Iraq. As of April 2014, IMCO cleared 9,380,000 square meters (almost 4 square miles) of battle area, and destroyed 200 anti-personnel mines, and 3,783 items of UXO.
- MAG cleared minefields and performed battle area clearance, and specifically supported counter-ISIL activities with PM/WRA funding, undertaking CWD in areas surrounding camps for internally displaced persons.
- Marshall Legacy Institute provided four new, fully trained and certified mine detection dogs to IMCO for in-country clearance teams. They also linked three U.S. and Iraqi schools through the Children Against Mines program (CHAMPS) to promote mine risk education and provide medical assistance to young survivors in Basrah and the surrounding area.
- NPA provided technical advisers to the Regional Mine Action Center-South (RMAC-S), and assisted in building its capacity as a regulatory body able to coordinate and monitor mine-action activities. The project enabled RMAC-S to implement a non-technical survey designed to provide a more accurate picture of the UXO situation in southern Iraq. NPA is also conducting clearance in Maysan Province.
- Spirit of Soccer conducted soccer-related mine risk education aimed at children in camps for internally displaced persons following the recent ISIL incursion in northern Iraq.
- PM/WRA held a three-day workshop for implementing partners and U.S. government stakeholders to plan upcoming FY2015 activities in the context of the regional instability caused by the ongoing conflict in Syria and the ISIL-related violence in Iraq.

The Department of Defense HD R&D program funded MAG to evaluate the Rebel Crusher, a new mobile soil sifter and crushing plant modified for demining operations, and MAG continued evaluations of several excavator sifting attachments, a stand-alone orbital sifter, and a commercial front-loader attachment. The technology is completing complicated, low-density mine clearance tasks around villages and agricultural areas in northern Iraq that have been mine-affected for more than 20 years. To date, the equipment has sifted 193,000 cubic meters (more than 252 cubic yards) of contaminated soil and uncovered or destroyed 2,100 mines and pieces of UXO.

Learning to Recognize the Threat

Since early 2014 the attacks by ISIL militants in Iraq have displaced tens of thousands of Iraqi families—and made them more vulnerable than ever to the hidden hazards of landmines and other explosive remnants of war. As fighting broke out near his home near Mosul, Mobhij, a 48-year-old landmine survivor from the Iraq-Iran war, fled the violence with his family and found refuge in a church in Iraq's northern Kurdish region. Mobhij and his family, like many other displaced persons in Iraq, find themselves in some of the country's regions most affected by UXO, but with little knowledge on specific locations likely to contain the greatest risk or how to recognize dangerous objects to avoid.

MAG, with funding from the Department of State, has provided risk education to more than 14,000 Iraqis from various towns and villages near Mosul. Mobhij and his family recently learned how to identify the dangerous items they might encounter. They also learned safe behavior near potentially hazardous areas and how to report noticeable threats. "I wish I had known this before. I feel very relieved now that my family and I know about the dangers and what to do if we see these weapons again," says Mobhij.



MAG trains teams to deliver risk education lessons to adults and children in vulnerable communities throughout Iraq.

Photo courtesy of Sean Sutton/MAG.



Lebanon

Lebanon's landmine and UXO problem is largely a result of the 1975–1991 civil war and the 2006 Israeli-Hizballah conflict. Since 1975, landmines and UXO have killed an estimated 900 people and injured thousands more. As of June 2014, non-technical survey and clearance reduced Lebanon's landmine contamination to about 1,500 suspected mined areas covering 30,000,000 square meters (nearly 12 square miles), according to the Lebanese Mine Action Center. UXO response in southern Lebanon is a top priority, as the influx of refugees from Syria continues to impact the socioeconomic development of the region, drawing on important resources and swelling



DanChurchAid's battle area clearance team is working in South Lebanon. The area is heavily contaminated with explosive remnants of war, which are blocking vital resources for socioeconomic development for communities. DanChurchAid has so far destroyed 165 items of UXO on this task alone.

Photo courtesy of DanChurchAid.

communities in locations already constrained by nearby UXO.

From FY1998 through FY2014, the United States invested more than \$55.1 million in CWD for Lebanon, including \$10 million in emergency assistance provided in response to the 2006 Israeli-Hizballah conflict. In FY2014, the U.S. government contributed more than \$2.5 million for CWD in Lebanon.

The Department of State supported the work of the following implementing partners:

- Handicap International assisted with clearance priorities in communities in northern Lebanon.
- DanChurchAid assisted with clearance activities in southern Lebanon.
- MAG continued clearance activities in contaminated former battle areas in southern and central Lebanon.
- Marshall Legacy Institute provided mine detection dogs and support to clearance activities in Lebanon as well as victim assistance to survivors.
- ITF redirected unused FY2013 funds to a matching grant with the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries Fund for International Development. ITF divided the funds between NPA and DanChurchAid to use for clearance activities.
- NPA used FY2013 funds for capacity building in Lebanon.

The Department of Defense HD R&D program supported MAG in evaluating several soil excavations, sifting and grinding attachments on their own armored excavators. The Terrapin small excavator is speeding manual clearance by cutting and removing thick vegetation and excavating rocky areas



Mural painting is part of mine risk education for Syrian refugees in Jordan.
Photo courtesy of Kamel Sa'adi.

to expose ordnance. Together the technologies have cleared 127,686 square meters (more than 31 acres) and found 4,078 mines and items of UXO.

Libya

Landmines and UXO remaining from conflicts that date to World War II still contaminate Libya. More recently, NATO bombing during Operation Unified Protector damaged numerous ammunition storage areas, scattering UXO in surrounding areas. After the 2011 revolution, stockpiles of unsecured Qadhafi-era arms and munitions proliferated throughout the country and into the region. In mid-2014, fierce fighting between Libyan militias in and around Tripoli and its international airport caused further landmine and UXO contamination, and led to a UN warning that landmines used in the airport area represent a major hazard for civilians, especially children. A survey and assessment of Libyan arms and munitions remain a priority in identifying the total scope of weapons proliferation.

From FY2011 through FY2014, the United States invested more than \$23.5 million dollars working with partners and allies to coordinate a CWD response with a focus on MANPADS

as well as landmine and UXO removal in Libya. Access to communities has been particularly challenging, given ongoing conflict and instability. The United States continues to work with the Libyan government, through the ITF, to build the capacity of the Libyan Mine Action Center (LMAC) and to assist communities as they become accessible.

In FY2014, PM/WRA received \$1 million for CWD in Libya that was not executed as of this report. Information on the use of this funding will be included in the FY2015 report. Several CWD projects in Libya continued in FY2014 with funding from FY2013. These include:

- ITF continued training LMAC personnel in an effort to build organizational capacity in CWD, mine and UXO clearance, and management best practices.
- MAG technical advisers and local teams surveyed, inventoried, and disposed of weapons and munitions in ammunition storage areas. Teams also cleared UXO and provided stockpile management in the al-Jufrah region.
- Wilton Park planned a coordination and cooperation workshop for the international community in February 2015.



Syria

Syria's landmine and UXO contamination reaches back to the 1948 Arab-Israeli war, but the scale and intensity of Syria's current armed conflict have overshadowed that legacy. Although the Syrian government and the opposition forces have reportedly used landmines in the current conflict, the use of heavy, indiscriminate weapons has eclipsed landmine use and casualties since the fighting intensified in 2012. The trafficking of illicit arms and munitions, including MANPADS, from unsecured Libyan stockpiles to Syrian rebels has escalated the fighting. Since the start of the crisis in 2011 more than 200,000 Syrians have died, while 7.6 million are internally displaced and 3 million have fled to neighboring countries.

Although no additional funds were provided for CWD in Syria in FY2014, the United States used \$550,000 from FY2013 to support an ongoing UXO-risk education program for internally displaced persons in Syria that began in March 2013. Implemented by the Danish Demining Group under the umbrella of the Danish Refugee Council, this project has made significant progress toward teaching children and youth how to avoid unsafe activities and behaviors that could lead to serious injury and death from UXO. From October to December 2014, 108 schoolteachers from four governorates received train-the-trainer risk education training. Each teacher trained will reach at least 300 school children with orientation sessions in their school, making a total target of 32,400 direct beneficiaries.

Department of Defense Humanitarian Demining Training Center

The Department of Defense Humanitarian Demining Training Center (HDTC) at Fort Lee, Virginia, serves as the primary information and instructional center for the U.S. government's Humanitarian Mine Action program. HDTC supports Department of Defense humanitarian mine action strategy by providing training and education in explosive remnants of war (ERW) disposal to U.S. forces deployed in mine-affected countries.

Specifically, HDTC teaches ERW disposal to U.S. forces using train-the-trainer instructional methods that stress the operational procedures and practices of partner nations' humanitarian mine action programs. To graduate from the humanitarian mine action basic course, students must demonstrate proficiency in humanitarian mine action operations ranging from basic deminer tasks to ERW

disposal. All trainings are carried out in accordance with U.S. law, policy, and International Mine Action Standards and are provided to partner nations accepted into the U.S. humanitarian mine action program.

Since 1996, HDTC graduates have conducted humanitarian mine action missions in 49 countries in support of the U.S. Africa Command, U.S. Central Command, U.S. European Command, U.S. Pacific Command, and U.S. Southern Command humanitarian mine action programs.

HDTC is funded by Overseas Humanitarian Disaster and Civic Aid (OHDACA) appropriation. U.S. forces use OHDACA funding to attend HDTC humanitarian mine action courses and conduct pre-deployment surveys, humanitarian mine action training operations, and partner-nation training.



Mobile training team in Rota, Spain (2014). HDTC staff supported the USAFRICOM humanitarian mine action program by conducting train-the-trainer in landmine clearance operations.

Photo courtesy of HDTC.

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Despite the hardships facing Syrian refugee children in Jordan, they still enjoy playing. Spirit of Soccer teaches mine risk education through games.
Photo courtesy of Spirit of Soccer.



Yemen

Various violent conflicts since 1962, including a civil war in 1994 and persistent clashes between tribal actors and the government, have contaminated Yemen with landmines and UXO. Militant extremist groups, proximity to the Horn of Africa, and fragile government structure continue to hinder the country's peacebuilding and CWD efforts. Nevertheless, U.S. funding for security efforts aimed at preventing the proliferation of advanced conventional weapons remains a high priority. As of December 2010, clearance was complete in all 14 Yemeni communities that were highly affected by landmines and UXO, with the exception of three minefields subject to permanent marking. Clearance was also completed in 81 of the 86 medium-affected communities. By the end of 2013, Yemen had reportedly conducted demining and battle area clearance on 79 million square meters (305 square miles) of land, destroying in the process 89,291 anti-personnel landmines, 758 anti-vehicle mines, and 191,000 items of UXO.

From FY1997 through FY2014, the United States invested more than \$23.9 million in CWD programs in Yemen. In FY2014, the U.S. government contributed \$700,000 for CWD in Yemen.

The Department of State supported the work of the following implementing partners:

- Marshall Legacy Institute continued the CHAMPS Mine Detection Dog Partnership Program, and victim assistance programs. These programs partnered with the Yemeni Association of Landmine Survivors and the Yemen Executive Mine Action Center (YEMAC) to provide mine risk education, medical assistance, and rehabilitative care to landmine survivors.

- UNDP continued building the existing capacity of the YEMAC by providing equipment, training, and management support. Funds also provided medical care, mine and UXO clearance, mine and UXO-risk education, and re-integration support and facilities for landmine and UXO survivors.

Palestinian Territories

Decades of conflict that first began in 1948 contaminated the West Bank with landmines and other UXO. The Jordanian military laid landmines from 1948 to 1967 and the Israeli military laid landmines following the 1967 war. Although the extent of contamination remains unknown, the landmine and UXO threat increased steadily throughout the various conflicts and now includes at least 90 minefields, as identified in a 2012 survey of the West Bank. Today, additional UXO contamination from these past conflicts continues to be discovered in the West Bank.

From FY2011 through FY2014, the United States invested more than \$3 million for the Palestinian Territories to advance peace and human security in the West Bank through efficient, neutral, and needs-focused risk education, outreach, and mine action. In FY2014, the U.S. government contributed more than \$1.1 million for CWD in Palestinian Territories.

The Department of State supported the work of the following implementing partners:

- The HALO Trust to continue assisting with landmine and UXO clearance activities and promoting mine risk education and community-outreach to at-risk populations.
- United Nations Mine Action Service, through remaining FY2013 funding, to reduce the humanitarian impact of UXO and other explosive hazards in Gaza. The project includes providing emergency UXO risk education to at-risk groups and humanitarian personnel, and assistance in the searching, mapping, removing, storing, and disposal of UXO and other explosive hazards.

The Interagency MANPADS Task Force

Understanding the MANPADS Threat

Terrorists and insurgents have used man-portable air defense systems (MANPADS) to fight government troops in Iraq and Afghanistan, destroy humanitarian flights in Angola and Sudan, and target civilian aircraft across Africa and elsewhere. Recently, arms traffickers and violent extremists have capitalized on the instability in the Middle East by looting MANPADS and other advanced conventional weapons from state-held stockpiles in Libya and Syria. The United States is working intensively to counter the increased availability of these surface-to-air missiles, which pose a serious risk to regional stability and international security.

MANPADS are easy to transport and conceal. Some of the most commonly-produced MANPADS can fit into an automobile's trunk, or even a large duffle bag. Most MANPADS consist of 1) a missile packaged in a tube; 2) a reusable trigger mechanism (commonly known as a "gripstock"); and 3) a battery. The tubes, which protect the missile until it is fired, are disposable. A single-use battery typically powers the missile prior to launch. On the advanced end of the spectrum of SA/LW, MANPADS missiles can achieve twice the speed of sound and strike aircraft flying at altitudes up to approximately 20,000 feet (6.1 kilometers) or out to a horizontal range of up to 3.2 miles (5 kilometers). Other types of SA/LW, including rocket-propelled grenades and anti-tank guided missiles, are designed primarily for use against ground targets at closer range and are generally much less effective against aircraft. Some attacks using these weapons against aircraft flying at low altitudes and relatively slow speeds have been mistaken for MANPADS attacks.

The Interagency MANPADS Task Force – Addressing the Threat

In 2006 the U.S. government established the Interagency MANPADS Task Force to coordinate U.S. efforts to mitigate the threat posed by the illicit availability and use of MANPADS in every region of the world. Experts from relevant departments and agencies comprise the MANPADS Task Force, which facilitates programs and policies and coordinates efforts within the U.S. government and with partner nations and international organizations. For instance, the MANPADS Task Force coordinates the activities of the Departments of State and Defense to enhance the physical security and stockpile management of a partner government's state-controlled weapons and munitions, building that nation's ability to destroy aged, excess, or at-risk advanced conventional weapons, and securing other weapons and munitions retained for their national defense. The

MANPADS Task Force also helps develop U.S. approaches with other MANPADS exporters and producers to track unaccounted-for MANPADS and other advanced conventional weapons in order to reduce weapons proliferation. Such engagements are a part of U.S. efforts to stop non-state actors from obtaining and potentially using such weapons.

Since early 2011, the MANPADS Task Force has played a key role in U.S. efforts to combat the proliferation of advanced conventional weapons from Libya, Syria, and other countries suffering from internal instability or regime collapse. This requires attention to crosscutting issues such as border security assistance and related activities to counter the risk that MANPADS outside government control will move from one country to another.

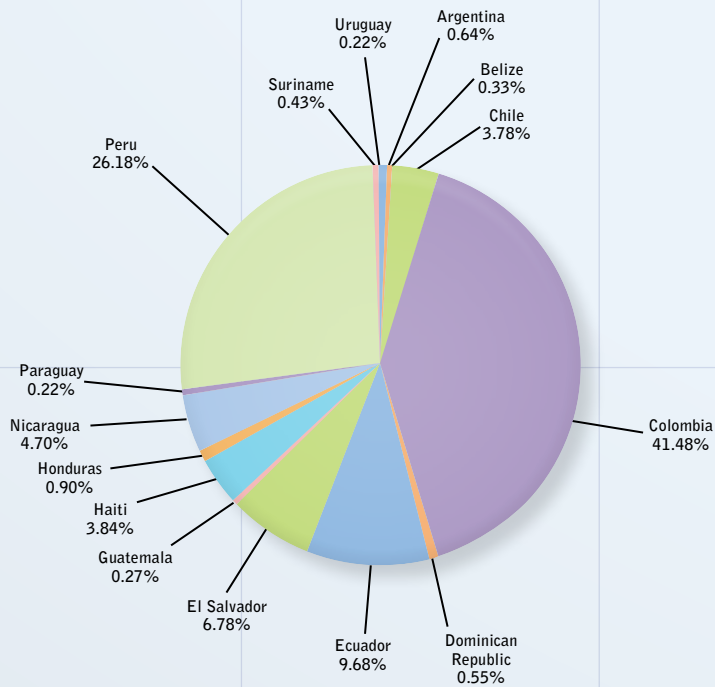
A successful terrorist attack against a commercial airliner could claim hundreds of lives, ground civil aviation for days, and dramatically impact the world economy. To prevent such an attack, reducing the threat posed by unsecured or otherwise at-risk MANPADS and other advanced conventional weapons remains a U.S. national security priority.



Excess MANPADS are prepared for destruction in Mauritania through a NATO Partnership for Peace/Mediterranean Dialogue Trust Fund Project. Photo courtesy of NATO Support Agency.

Map Legend

- Received U.S. support in FY2014
- Received U.S. support in the past
- Mine impact-free & received U.S. support in FY2014
- Mine impact-free with past U.S. support
- None of the above



Total U.S. conventional weapons destruction funding
in the Western Hemisphere from all U.S. agencies, FY1993–2014:
more than **\$91 million**

* Received support through a regional multi-country program, no dollar amount specified.



WESTERN HEMISPHERE

In spite of a history of civil wars and conflicts with internal armed groups in the Western Hemisphere over the last half-century, the region is making extraordinary progress toward democracy and economic development. During the last decade, the economies of Latin America and the Caribbean grew at a rate of 4 percent a year and more than 73 million people across the region moved out of poverty.

Nevertheless, Latin America has the highest rate of criminal violence in the world due in part to a tenuous law enforcement situation challenged by an illegal narcotics and weapons trade. U.S. CWD efforts remain essential to assisting the region to alleviate the threat of violence and illicit trafficking of weapons.

Continued political progress in Latin America will facilitate greater emphasis on humanitarian demining and building CWD capacity. Peace negotiations between the Colombian government and the *Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia–Ejército del Pueblo* (Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia–People’s Army or FARC) have led to a pre-agreement to mutually assist in demining efforts after a formal peace agreement is signed. In 2013, Colombia was the second-most impacted country in the world in terms of landmine and UXO casualties. In Honduras, where firearms are used in 80 percent of homicides, U.S. CWD funding enabled weapons-cutting activities that will potentially destroy more than 40,000 weapons.

Since 1993, U.S. CWD efforts provided more than \$91 million in regional support to Latin American countries, largely focusing on mine clearance and curbing SA/LW trafficking, critical components to creating robust democracies and vibrant economies in the Western Hemisphere.

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* Regional funding is not included in the pie chart on page 54. It is included in Global/Multi-Country funding (see funding chart beginning on page 61).

Colombia

Colombia's decades-long conflict with non-state armed groups like FARC and *Ejército de Liberación Nacional* (National Liberation Army) have left landmines and UXO contamination in all but one of Colombia's 32 provinces. The *Programa Presidencial para la Acción Integral Contra Minas Antipersonal* (Presidential Program for Comprehensive Mine Action) received reports in 2013 of 2,672 incidents resulting from mines, improvised explosive devices, and UXO in mined or suspected hazardous areas or from military demining operations in 28 of 32 provinces. In 2013, Colombia incurred 368 casualties from UXO and landmines, down 26 percent from 2012 (497). This is a significant decrease from 2005 and 2006, when casualty rates peaked at roughly 1,200 per year. Since 1990, landmines and UXO have killed or injured more than 10,000 civilians and military personnel. The importance of demining will grow as Colombia seeks to return 64,749,702 square meters (25,468 square miles) of land to more than 360,000 families over a 10-year period through its unprecedented initiative, the Victims and Land Restitution Law. Coinciding with the recent political progress, Colombia plans to gradually increase its demining operational and equipment capacity using military and non-governmental organizations.

From FY2001 through FY2014, the United States invested more than \$37.7 million for CWD in Colombia to support humanitarian demining, rural victim assistance programs, and mine risk education. In FY2014, the U.S. government contributed more than \$7.7 million for CWD in Colombia.

The Department of State supported the work of the following implementing partners:

- HALO deployed five operational teams and one survey team in southeast Antioquia.



A HALO deminer undergoes field accreditation administered by the OAS at El Retiro, Antioquia, Colombia.
Photo courtesy of Grant Salisbury.

- Organization of American States (OAS) continued support for 10 military humanitarian demining units and was provided additional funding for the development of three new military units by 2016.
- The Polus Center for Social and Economic Development continued supporting victim assistance in the Caldas and Nariño Municipalities of Antioquia in partnership with the coffee industry.

USAID's Leahy War Victims Fund continued to support capacity building for three physical rehabilitation units and to upgrade prosthetic and orthotic labs to comply with regulations associated with the Victims and Land Restitution Law, and funded World Vision to support physical rehabilitation programs and social inclusion.



Honduras

Honduras experiences significant violence associated with illicit trafficking of SA/LW as a major transit country for illegal narcotics. This poses a serious threat to national and regional security.

From FY2006 through FY2014, the United States invested \$816,000 in funding for CWD programs in Honduras. Although PM/WRA did not allocate new funding to Honduras in FY2014, the following activities were continued from previous funding:

- MAG continued security upgrades at storage sites and enabled the Honduran armed forces to destroy excess weapons and ammunition, and conduct destruction and stockpile management training. MAG also provided two weapon-cutting machines, stockpile security equipment to four military bases, and training to Honduran Armed Forces, National Police and Public Ministry personnel. Training was for the safe handling and destruction of SA/LW munitions and in techniques to identify surplus inventory of weapons and oversee their destruction with weapons-cutting equipment.

Regional Support

Although the Department of State provided no new regional funding in FY2014, \$1.2 million from a previously awarded four-year grant funded the following activity:

- OAS promoted firearms marking in Latin America and the Caribbean as part of a previously awarded grant. OAS donated a total of 39 marking machines to 25 participating countries, provided technical assistance to 288 national authorities, and delivered 30 vices to facilitate marking activities. FY2014 marked the final year of the four-year grant.

Finding a New Future

Marleny Alvarez was born in Argelia, Colombia, in a *vereda* (or subdivision) called Masones. Many of the 50 families in this *vereda* were displaced in 2006 and had to move to other areas. Marleny's family was displaced twice: once from 1993 to 1997 after her father was killed by paramilitaries, and from 2000 to 2009 when the FARC took control of the area. Marleny's family went to live in Medellin, the second largest city in Colombia. When she returned home in 2009, Marleny encountered HALO Non-Technical Survey teams collecting information on recently placed anti-personnel landmines in the area. These landmines blocked off critical paths in her community, including a path that children traveled to attend school.

After witnessing the challenges her community faced because of landmines, Marleny joined HALO in December 2012 and after nine months of training she started work as a team leader in September 2013. She was promoted to Supervisor in December of that year, working in the El Morro minefield, located near the village of Puerto Venus, a community with 2,300 people. Here, anti-personnel landmines blocked critical paths and preventing necessary travel. HALO prioritized the minefield and, under Marleny's supervision, the El Morro minefield was the first to be cleared by civilian deminers in Colombia.

HALO began work in Colombia in 2009 and started survey operations in 2010–2011. Following a rigorous accreditation process and the establishment of a legal framework for civilian demining in 2012, clearance operations began in September 2013. Up to March 31, 2015, HALO deminers had cleared 28.2 acres, restoring access to farmland and allowing local people to move freely on previously obstructed paths. A number of nongovernmental organizations are now attempting to follow HALO's lead to conduct additional civilian humanitarian demining in Colombia.

Marleny is proud to be a part of HALO. She is now working at 'El Gorgojo' minefield in El Carmen de Viboral, where HALO's work has facilitated a government-run housing project to allow the return of 14 families who were displaced during the conflict. She hopes to work in the mine action field for many more years and take part in the demining process of other communities, including in her own hometown.



A HALO deminer excavates a homemade landmine laid by the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) in Colombia's Nariño Municipality. Containing little to no metal components, these landmines are especially difficult to find using metal detectors.

Photo courtesy of the Department of State.

Other U.S. Support

In FY2014, the U.S. government provided \$385,000 for CWD support for other countries in the Western Hemisphere.

- **U.S. Southern Command** programmed the transfer of demining equipment from Ecuador to **Colombia** and **Peru**. The equipment was originally purchased for Ecuador with FY2011 funds but was reprogrammed after the closure of the security cooperation office at the U.S. Embassy in Quito, Ecuador.
- **Chile:** The Department of Defense's HD R&D program provided new technology to support mine clearance in Chile. The new Mine Clearing Loader provides high-volume suspect soil screening and will shorten the time it takes

to conduct clearance operations in northern Chile. Also, Chile continued using previously provided technology valued at \$450,000, including one Multi-Tooled Excavator and two Air Spade demining digging tools. Since 2007, the Air Spades, Multi-Tooled Excavator and Mine Clearing Loader have cleared 8,323 anti-tank mines and anti-personnel landmines and processed 73,000 cubic meters (95,480 cubic yards) of contaminated soil.

- **Haiti:** USAID's Leahy War Victims Fund continued supporting Handicap International and Healing Hands for Haiti to implement prosthetic and orthotic training for 30 Haitian technicians, and to design and implement a rehabilitation technician-training program for 60 Haitians.

FY2014 Grantees

Afghan Technical Consultants (ATC) established in 1989, was the first humanitarian demining nongovernmental organization in Afghanistan endorsed by the UN. ATC works to reduce civilian casualties and enable land release through detection, clearance, and Mine Risk Education (MRE) activities. For more information: <http://www.atc-wlfdngo.org.af>.

Catholic Relief Services (CRS) was created in 1943 as the official overseas relief and development agency of the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops in response to the needs resulting from World War II. Since then, CRS has assisted more than 100 million people in 90 countries across five continents. For more than a decade, CRS worked to reduce the risk of injury/death from UXO and landmines in Vietnam and trained more than 55,000 children and 79,000 teachers, parents, and community members in MRE, contributing to the decline of UXO/mine casualties. CRS also directly assisted 160 landmine survivors in three provinces in Vietnam. For more information: www.crs.org.

The Center for International Stabilization and Recovery (CISR) at James Madison University (JMU) provides innovative and reliable programs and information to post-conflict communities and practitioners in the conventional weapons destruction field. CISR utilizes JMU faculty and staff, and an international network of experts to produce internationally regarded publications, management-training workshops, disability-rights programming, and peer-support initiatives. Since 1996, CISR has worked around the world to promote post-conflict recovery, rebuilding and resilience. For more information: <http://jmu.edu/cisr>.

Cleared Ground Demining (CGD) is an independent nonprofit nongovernmental organization based in London that specializes in the removal of explosive remnants of war, SA/LW destruction, and landmine clearance solutions. For more information: <http://www.clearedground.org>.

DanChurchAid (DCA) is an independent ecumenical humanitarian organization based in Copenhagen, Denmark, that strives to provide humanitarian assistance and advocate for oppressed, neglected, and marginalized groups in poor countries. DCA's humanitarian mine action programs combine mine risk education, mine clearance, and strong community development activities. For more information: <http://www.dca.dk>.

Danish Demining Group (DDG) is a nongovernmental organization based in Copenhagen, Denmark, operating under the auspices of the Danish Refugee Council. It assists individuals and populations hampered by landmines and UXO. DDG also strives to procure supplies from local communities and to train a local staff in order to create national ownership opportunities as soon as possible. For more information: <http://www.danishdemininggroup.dk>.

Delvon Assistance for Social Harmony (DASH) is a Sri Lankan humanitarian demining organization founded in 2010. DASH's goal is to increase the safety and security of people living in mine-affected areas through the removal and destruction of landmines and UXO. To support sustainable post-conflict recovery, DASH strives to employ internally displaced persons, especially women, widows, and female heads of house. For more information: <http://slhmac.gov.lk/dash>.

Demining Agency for Afghanistan (DAFA) is an Afghan humanitarian mine clearance organization formed in June 1990. DAFA's mission is to clear all hazardous and mine-contaminated areas in Afghanistan by committing resources to humanitarian demining; clearance for road reconstruction; local government-sponsored construction plans; and the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration campaign. For more information: sattar_dafa@yahoo.ca or dafafinance@yahoo.com.

Fondation Suisse de Déminage (Swiss Foundation for Mine Action or FSD) is an international nongovernmental organization based in Geneva, Switzerland, that has implemented mine clearance projects in more than 27 countries since its inception in 1997. FSD's focus is on locating and destroying landmines and UXO on the ground and underwater, but it also engages in projects related to the remediation of chemical, toxic and radioactive pollution; the collection and destruction of many types of arms and ammunition; and stockpile management. FSD also works closely with space and satellite stakeholders in remote observation and monitoring platforms. For more information: <http://fsd.ch>.

The Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) is an international organization that supports the continual improvement of mine action performance and relevance. The center enables national

authorities, mine action organizations, and other partners to do their jobs better by furthering knowledge, promoting norms and standards, and developing capacity. Established in Switzerland in 1998, GICHD works in partnership with governments, national mine action authorities and mine action centers, the UN, other international and regional organizations, nongovernmental organizations, research centers, and commercial companies. For more information: <http://www.gichd.org>.

Golden West Humanitarian Foundation (Golden West) is a U.S.-based nonprofit charitable organization dedicated to the development of innovative, appropriate technologies to overcome the operational limitations encountered by the humanitarian mine action community. It conducts surveys and assessments, and develops mine risk education materials, as well as landmine and UXO disposal technologies. For more information: <http://www.goldenwesthf.org>.

The HALO Trust (HALO) is an American and British nonprofit charity specializing in the removal of landmines and UXO from post-conflict zones. Its mission statement is "Getting mines out of the ground, for good." Since pioneering the concept of humanitarian landmine clearance in Afghanistan in 1988, HALO has spent the last 26 years clearing the debris of war and helping millions of families return home. For more information: <http://www.halousa.org>.

Handicap International (HI), co-winner of the 1997 Nobel Peace Prize, works with persons with disabilities and other vulnerable populations in situations of conflict, national disaster, exclusion, and extreme poverty. The organization implements mine action programs in 20 countries—working to clear landmines and UXO from civilian areas, providing risk education programs aimed at civilians living or traveling through affected regions, and providing assistance to those who have been injured. For more information: <http://www.handicap-international.us>.

Health Leadership International (HLI) is a Seattle-based nonprofit organization that provides sustainable medical training to rural healthcare providers in Laos. Partnering with the Laotian Ministry of Health, HLI has provided competency, skill-based medical training for the past seven years in emergency clinical medicine, ultrasound imaging, midwifery, infectious disease management, medical leadership, and medical English to hundreds of Laotian health care workers. HLI also donates portable ultrasounds to district hospitals to upgrade their diagnostic capability. Utilizing a train-the-trainer model, HLI teaches Laotian physician co-trainers the skills needed to train future generations of health care workers. For more information: <http://www.healthleadershipinternational.org>.

Information Management & Mine Action Programs (IMMAP) is an international non-profit nongovernmental organization that provides targeted information management support to partners responding to complex humanitarian and development challenges. For more than 15 years, IMMAP has promoted measurable change in people's lives through its core philosophy: Better data leads to better decisions and ultimately, better outcomes. IMMAP's expertise in data collection, analysis, and presentation has revolutionized the decision-making process for its diverse, multi-sector partners who seek enhanced coordination and sustainable solutions through information management. For more information: <http://immap.org>.

The International Center is a Washington, D.C.-based, nonprofit organization that focuses on issues between the United States and the developing world. Its Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation (VVAf) program, active in Vietnam since 1994, addresses the consequences of war through its landmine/UXO impact survey, and by strengthening the national capacity of Vietnamese mine action agencies including The Technology Centre for Bomb and Mine Disposal, Vietnam National Mine Action Centre, and the Vietnam Bomb and Mine Clearance Action Center. VVAf also works with Ministry of Health and Ministry of Labour, Invalids, and Social Affairs to provide mental health care and rehabilitation services for those with mental illness and/or disability. VVAf also builds primary schools for children in remote areas of Vietnam. For more information: <http://www.ic-vvaf.org>.

Iraq Mine/UXO Clearance Organization (IMCO) is an Iraqi demining nongovernmental organization established in 2003. IMCO is fully trained and equipped according to international humanitarian mine action standards to perform manual, mechanical, and mine detection dog (MDD) demining operations. IMCO also conducts battle area clearance, reconnaissance of suspected hazardous areas, UXO and landmine survey, technical site



Representatives from CISR, HALO, iMMAP, MAG, and MLI were invited to attend the formal launch of the FY2013 issue of *To Walk The Earth In Safety* with Secretary of State John Kerry.

Photo courtesy of the Department of State.

survey missions, quality control/quality assurance tasks, mine risk education, and victim assistance. For more information: zahimmutar@yahoo.com; Zahim.mutar@imcoiraq.com.

ITF Enhancing Human Security (ITF) is a humanitarian, nonprofit organization established by the government of the Republic of Slovenia in March 1998 with the initial purpose to help Bosnia and Herzegovina in the implementation of the peace agreement and to provide assistance and support in post-conflict rehabilitation. Since its inception, ITF has been continuously developing and enhancing its mission, expanding the scope of activities and geographic area of its implementation in order to reduce threats from mines, UXO, and other at-risk weapons and ammunition, as well as to facilitate safe, long-term development, and build resilience of conflict-affected communities. For more information: <http://www.itf-fund.si>.

The Landmine Relief Fund was created in 2004 to support the work of an all-Cambodian demining nongovernmental organization, Cambodian Self Help Demining (CSHD). CSHD was founded by a former child soldier named Aki Ra, who has spent 20 years clearing landmines and items of UXO wherever he finds them. He works with other ex-child soldiers primarily in "low priority" villages throughout Cambodia. For more information: <http://www.landmine-relief-fund.com>.

MAG (Mines Advisory Group), in association with its U.S. partner MAG America, is a humanitarian organization working in countries affected by conflict and insecurity to clear landmines and UXO, implement arms management and destruction activities, provide mine risk education, and offer capacity-building support. Since it began operations in Afghanistan in 1989 clearing landmines and UXO, MAG has worked on a variety of conflict-recovery projects in over 35 countries around the world, supporting millions of men, women, and children as they rebuild their lives, their families, and their communities. For more information: <http://www.maginternational.org>.

Marshall Legacy Institute (MLI) is a nonprofit organization founded to help restore hope, alleviate suffering, and nurture stability in war-torn countries. MLI has established practical, affordable, and sustainable indigenous programs in 13 mine-affected countries that help rid the land of landmines and help countries deal with the lasting impacts of mines. Major projects include the MDD Partnership Program, Children Against Mines Program (CHAMPS), and Survivors' Assistance programs. For more information: <http://www.marshall-legacy.org>.

The Mine Action Support Group (MASG) was established in 1998 and strives to coordinate the humanitarian mine action programs of the world's major donor states, facilitate the needs of their respective mine action programs, and increase donor support for mine action where it is most needed. MASG provides an informal forum for the exchange of information as well as the direction of financial support and resources. MASG is composed of 27 donor states and the European Union. For more information: <http://www.mineaction.org>.

The Mine Clearance Planning Agency (MCPA), an Afghan-based nongovernmental organization, was founded in 1990. MCPA specializes in humanitarian mine action including general, landmine impact, and post-clearance surveys; technical and battle area surveys; polygon surveys; mine and ERW impact free community survey; clearance using MDD; manual and mechanical mine clearance; EOD; mine risk education; and mine action training. In addition, MCPA has developed and maintained management information systems for Afghanistan and Iraq Mine Action programs.

The Mine Detection Center (MDC) was established in 1989 with the goal to make Afghanistan mine and UXO impact-free so individuals and communities can have a safe environment conducive to national development. MDC has cleared an estimated 275,000,000 square meters (106 square miles) of contaminated land and safely destroyed 627,290 landmines and items of UXO using a variety of effective demining assets and techniques. MDC has also successfully initiated MDD capacities in Tajikistan and Yemen. The organization is recognized as a center of excellence at national and international levels having received support from Afghanistan, Australia, Canada, Germany, Japan, the United States, and the UN. For more information: mdc-afghann@gmail.com.

The NATO Support Agency (NSPA) is NATO's integrated logistics and services provider agency. NSPA is a fully customer-funded agency, operating on a "no profit - no loss" basis. The agency brings NATO's logistics and procurement support activities into a single organization, providing integrated multinational support solutions for its stakeholders. For more information: <http://www.nspa.nato.int>.

Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), founded in 1939 on the principles of solidarity, dignity, peace, and freedom, is one of Norway's biggest nongovernmental organizations. In the field of mine action NPA is one of the leading organizations worldwide and operational in 25 countries. In addition to being a clearance operator, NPA actively engages in advocacy work on humanitarian disarmament issues, and strives to continuously influence development of policies, methodologies, and best practices to address the problem of ERW in the most efficient and effective way. For more information: <http://www.npaid.org>.

The Organization of American States (OAS) was established in 1948 with the goal of encouraging sustainable peace, justice, solidarity, collaboration, integrity, and independence among the nations of the Americas. OAS achieves this goal through activities revolving around democracy, human rights, security, and development. For more information: <http://www.oas.org>.

The Organization for Mine Clearance and Afghan Rehabilitation (OMAR) was established in 1990 to teach Afghan refugees and internally displaced Afghans about the dangers of landmines and UXO left behind by the Soviet and Afghan Communist Armies, and by Afghan insurgents. In 1992, OMAR expanded its scope of operations to mine clearance, hiring and training more than 1,500 deminers in manual and mechanical demining,

battle area clearance, and EOD, as well as teaching them to work with MDD. OMAR has also developed demining emergency response teams. For more information: <http://www.omar.org.af>.

The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) is the world's largest regional security organization with 57 participating states from Europe, Central Asia, and North America. OSCE offers a forum for political dialogue and decision-making in the fields of early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management, and post-conflict rehabilitation, and puts the political will of its participating states into practice through its unique network of field missions and its three specialized institutions. The OSCE has a comprehensive approach to security that encompasses politico-military, economic, environmental, and human aspects. The organization therefore addresses a wide range of security-related concerns, including arms control, confidence- and security-building measures, human rights, national minorities, democratization, policing strategies, counter-terrorism, and economic and environmental activities. For more information: <http://www.osce.org>.

PeaceTrees Vietnam was founded in 1995 as a grassroots effort to bring peace, friendship, and renewal to the people of Quang Tri, one of the most war-torn provinces of Vietnam. PeaceTrees' vision of establishing a safe and healthy future for the children of Quang Tri includes landmine and UXO clearance, landmine awareness programs, citizen diplomacy, community service, tree-planting programs, survivor/victim assistance, economic support, scholarships to landmine survivors and their families, social development, and community restoration projects. For more information: <http://www.peacetreesvietnam.org>.

The Polus Center for Social and Economic Development (Polus), established in 1979, is a Massachusetts-based, non-profit nongovernmental organization. The organization partners with public and private foundations to address the devastating impact of landmines and other ERW on communities around the world. Polus' victim assistance includes training programs in rehabilitation including prosthetics and orthotics, wheelchair fitting, and psycho-social support; and creating economic opportunities through small business development. Using a locally-based, holistic approach, Polus ensures that victims of conflict and people with disabilities are included in all aspects of program design and implementation. For more information: <http://www.poluscenter.org>.

Regional Centre on Small Arms (RECSA) was established in June 2005. RECSA is mandated to build the capacity of the member states, and coordinate and monitor the implementation of the Nairobi Protocol signed on April 21, 2004. To date, RECSA has a membership of 15 countries. RECSA's vision is a safe and secure sub-region in a peaceful continent free from arms proliferation, while the mission is to coordinate action against SA/LW proliferation in the Great Lakes Region, Horn of Africa, and Bordering States. RECSA is the only internationally recognized inter-governmental organization within Africa whose sole mandate is to address the proliferation of illicit SA/LW. For more information: <http://www.recsasec.org>.

Roots of Peace (ROP), founded in 1997, is a California-based nonprofit organization dedicated to restoring economic livelihood opportunities in post-conflict regions. For nearly 20 years, Roots of Peace has helped remove over one million landmines and items of UXO worldwide and planted more than five million trees to give farmers access to land that was previously deemed too dangerous to develop. For more information: rootsofpeace.org.

Small Arms Survey (SAS), based at the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies in Geneva, Switzerland, is a globally recognized center of excellence that serves as the principal international source of public information on all aspects of small arms and armed violence, providing a valuable resource for governments, policy-makers, researchers, and civil society. Recent projects include studies on physical security and stockpile management, unplanned explosions at munitions sights, illicit transfers of SA/LW, and the role of regional organizations in implementing arms control initiatives. For more information: <http://www.small-armsurvey.org>.

Spirit of Soccer founded in 1996, is a U.K. and U.S. registered nonprofit that uses soccer/football skills clinics and tournaments to educate children about the dangers posed by landmines and ERW in conflict and post-conflict regions of the world. Spirit of Soccer has trained more than 400 local coaches who have delivered mine risk education to more than 350,000 children in Bosnia, Cambodia, Lebanon, Jordan, Colombia, Iraq, Kosovo, Laos, and Moldova. For more information: <http://www.spiritofsoccer.net>.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is the UN's global development network, advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life. UNDP is on the ground in 177 countries and territories, supporting the host country's own solutions to development challenges and developing national and local capacities that will help the hosts achieve human development and the Millennium Development Goals. UNDP's work concentrates on four focus areas: poverty reduction and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; democratic governance; crisis prevention and recovery; and environment and energy for sustainable development. UNDP helps countries attract and use aid effectively. In all its activities, UNDP promotes the protection of human rights and the empowerment of women. For more information: <http://www.undp.org>.

United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) was established by the UN General Assembly in 1997 to ensure an effective, proactive, and coordinated UN response to landmines and UXO through collaboration with 14 other UN departments, agencies, funds, and programs. UNMAS applies mine action expertise to an increasingly wide range of explosive hazards, from unexploded missiles, artillery shells, rockets, grenades, and mortars, to unsafe and unsecured weapons and ammunition, improvised explosive devices, and cluster bombs. UNMAS provides direct support and assistance to 17 mine-affected regions, directing mine action centers, planning and managing operations, mobilizing resources, and setting mine-action priorities. For more information: <http://www.UNMAS.org>.

Wilton Park Executive Agency, established in 1946 as a forum for discourse between leading British figures and prominent Germans on how to restore democracy in post-war Germany, is a leading center for discussion of key international policy challenges. The Wilton Park setting is conducive to dialogue, problem solving, and formulating strategies for future policies and actions. For more information: <http://www.wiltonpark.org.uk>.

World Education, Inc. was founded in 1951 to meet the needs of the educationally disadvantaged, and provides training and technical assistance in nonformal education across a wide array of sectors. Registered as a private voluntary organization, World Education has worked in more than 50 countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, as well as in the United States. For more information: <http://www.worlded.org>.

Commonly Used Acronyms and Abbreviations:

CWD	Conventional Weapons Destruction
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
FY	Fiscal Year
GIICHD	Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining
HALO	The HALO Trust
HDTIC	Humanitarian Demining Training Center
HD R&D	Humanitarian Demining Research & Development Program
IED	Improvised Explosive Device
IMAS	International Mine Action Standards
IMSMA	Information Management System for Mine Action
ITF	ITF Enhancing Human Security
MAG	Mines Advisory Group
MANPADS	Man-portable Air-defense System
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NPA	Norwegian People's Aid

NSPA	NATO Support Agency
OAS	Organization of American States
OHADCA	Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster Assistance and Civic Aid
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PM/WRA	Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs
PSSM	Physical Security and Stockpile Management
SA/LW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USAFRICOM	U.S. Africa Command
USCENTCOM	U.S. Central Command
USEUCOM	U.S. European Command
USSOUTHCOM	U.S. Southern Command
USPACOM	U.S. Pacific Command
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance

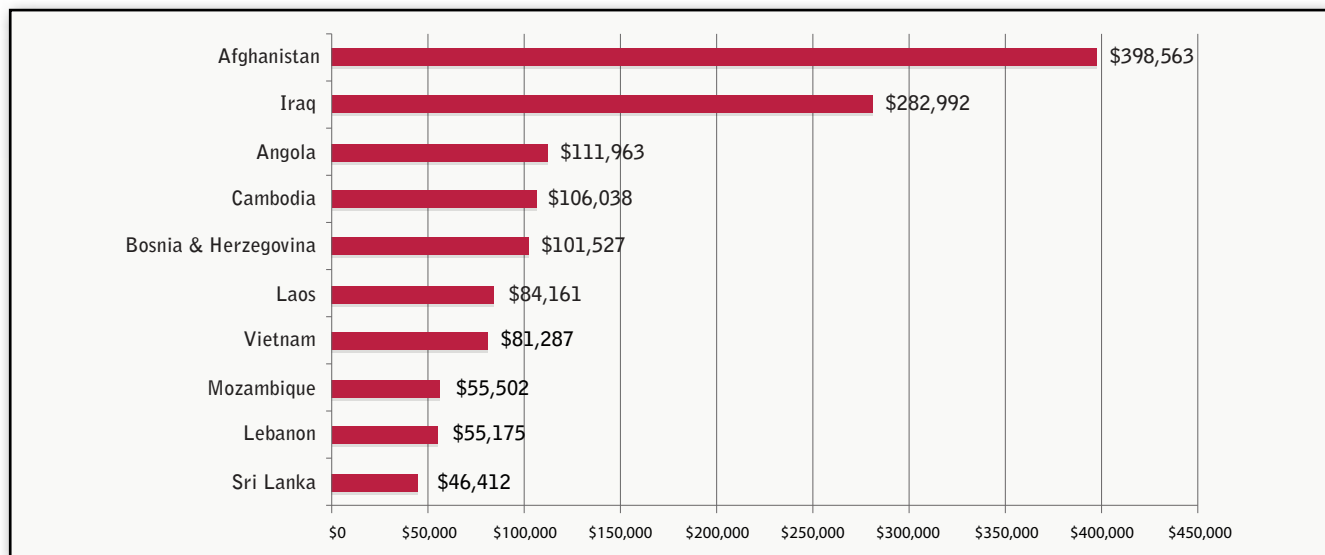
Conventional Weapons Destruction Funding

Since 1993, the United States has donated nearly \$2.5 billion for CWD programs in more than 90 countries. The U.S. remains the world's leading donor for humanitarian mine action programs, including landmine clearance, survivor assistance services, and mine risk education. Many of our ongoing programs combine humanitarian demining, UXO removal, and SA/LW destruction, and improve the safety and storage of conventional munitions stockpiles. The following charts provide a consolidated view of the United States' funding for CWD globally to date. The data reported reflects current planned assistance at the time of publication. Numbers are subject to change as actual circumstances dictate. For details about the funding chart, please refer to the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs' (PM/WRA) website at the following address:

<http://state.gov/t/pm/rls/rpt/walkearth/index.htm>

Top 10 Countries Funded FY1993–2014 (Aggregate)

(Dollars in thousands)



U.S. CWD Program Funding History (Totals by Source)

(Dollars in thousands)

Sources	FY93-06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	Total
CDC	27,350	3,900	3,900	3,040	0	0	0	0	0	38,190
DoD ^{1,2}	411,329	11,897	5,400	12,156	10,938	2,512	15,753	10,331	10,937	491,253
DOS NADR - CWD ³	502,579	81,002	123,096	130,000	161,194	142,405	149,105	142,415	140,738	1,572,534
DOS Other ⁴	43,865	0	992	2,644	0	0	17,800	2,035	850	68,186
USAID ⁵	213,134	10,000	13,850	13,000	29,000	19,000	7,200	10,500	13,233	328,917
Grand Total	1,198,257	106,799	147,238	160,840	201,132	163,917	189,858	165,283	165,758	2,499,081

Legend for charts on pages 61–67

CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
DoD	Department of Defense
DOS NADR-CWD	Department of State - Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs
DOS Other	Department of State - Other funding
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development

U.S. CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION PROGRAM FUNDING HISTORY (FISCAL YEARS 1993–2014)

Country	Sources	FY93-06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	Total
Afghanistan	DOS NADR - CWD	70,296	15,821	21,589	30,253	45,800	40,475	40,550	30,785	22,450	318,019
	DOS Other	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,000
	CDC	1,700	50	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,800
	DoD	4,264	0	0	520	996	0	1,000	355	162	7,297
	USAID	51,097	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51,447
	Country Total	147,357	16,221	21,639	30,773	46,796	40,475	41,550	31,140	22,612	398,563
Albania	DOS NADR - CWD	7,902	1,480	7,091	2,395	5,909	3,500	4,034	2,324	2,135	36,770
	DoD	0	0	0	11	0	11	0	10	185	217
	USAID	1,389	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,389
	Country Total	9,291	1,480	7,091	2,406	5,909	3,511	4,034	2,334	2,320	38,376
Angola	DOS NADR - CWD	33,917	5,250	7,562	7,300	10,000	7,500	8,675	6,000	6,000	92,204
	DOS Other	3,170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,170
	CDC	0	75	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	150
	DoD	4,000	14	0	850	850	0	850	1,345	179	8,088
	USAID	8,351	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,351
	Country Total	49,438	5,339	7,637	8,150	10,850	7,500	9,525	7,345	6,179	111,963
Argentina	DoD	579	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	579
	Country Total	579	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	579
Armenia	DOS NADR - CWD	2,600	0	0	0	0	0	391	700	301	3,992
	DOS Other	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000
	DoD	2,618	0	200	0	0	8	9	169	187	3,191
	USAID	1,148	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	2,148
	Country Total	9,366	0	200	0	0	1,008	400	869	488	12,331
Azerbaijan	DOS NADR - CWD	14,012	2,487	1,280	2,199	752	365	365	325	325	22,110
	DOS Other	1,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,100
	DoD	5,752	723	200	0	300	0	0	0	0	6,975
	Country Total	20,864	3,210	1,480	2,199	1,052	365	365	325	325	30,185
Bahrain	DoD	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
	Country Total	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
Belize	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	0	0	300
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	0	0	300
Benin	DoD	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
	Country Total	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Bosnia & Herzegovina	DOS NADR - CWD	37,759	3,390	4,650	4,103	5,425	3,685	4,300	4,445	4,400	72,157
	DOS Other	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
	CDC	2,800	205	205	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,210
	DoD	4,263	0	0	0	0	0	0	241	156	4,660
	USAID	20,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,500
	Country Total	66,322	3,595	4,855	4,103	5,425	3,685	4,300	4,686	4,556	101,527
Bulgaria	DOS NADR - CWD	3,244	0	300	0	0	3,100	1,585	2,250	0	10,479
	DoD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	31
	Country Total	3,244	0	300	0	0	3,100	1,585	2,250	31	10,510
Burma (Myanmar)	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	0	0	6	829	0	0	835
	DOS-Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	850	850
	USAID	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,350	1,500	2,850
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	6	829	1,350	2,350	4,535
Burundi	DOS NADR - CWD	0	381	200	438	400	516	0	0	0	1,935
	DoD	0	0	0	74	0	155	201	322	566	1,318
	Country Total	0	381	200	512	400	671	201	322	566	3,253
Cambodia	DOS NADR - CWD	27,168	4,142	4,054	5,152	5,040	5,250	5,494	5,800	6,616	68,716
	DOS Other	4,943	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,943
	CDC	0	50	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
	DoD	5,123	7	0	2,500	3,000	0	4,235	1,411	1,722	17,998
	USAID	12,548	0	0	0	500	0	0	600	633	14,281
	Country Total	49,782	4,199	4,104	7,652	8,540	5,250	9,729	7,811	8,971	106,038

(Dollars in thousands)

Country	Sources	FY93-06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	Total
Central African Republic	DOS NADR - CWD	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37
	Country Total	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37
Chad	DOS NADR - CWD	6,634	200	0	65	0	0	0	0	0	6,899
	DoD	3,687	0	0	0	0	190	414	384	325	5,000
	Country Total	10,321	200	0	65	0	190	414	384	325	11,899
Chile	DoD	1,708	0	0	454	450	0	450	0	385	3,447
	Country Total	1,708	0	0	454	450	0	450	0	385	3,447
Colombia	DOS NADR - CWD	300	791	1,881	1,523	2,000	2,500	3,500	4,100	6,465	23,060
	CDC	350	50	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	450
	DoD	0	940	0	10	575	0	154	0	0	1,679
	USAID	500	2,000	0	1,600	1,500	3,200	600	1,900	1,300	12,600
	Country Total	1,150	3,781	1,931	3,133	4,075	5,700	4,254	6,000	7,765	37,789
Congo, DRC	DOS NADR - CWD	1,185	2,000	119	937	841	1,016	750	1,265	2,500	10,613
	DoD	0	0	0	0	65	305	233	0	373	976
	USAID	1,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,300	2,600
	Country Total	2,485	2,000	119	937	906	1,321	983	1,265	4,173	14,189
Congo, Republic of the	DOS NADR - CWD	0	445	675	200	0	0	0	0	0	1,320
	DoD	0	0	0	0	0	0	267	371	690	1,328
	Country Total	0	445	675	200	0	0	267	371	690	2,648
Croatia ⁶	DOS NADR - CWD	18,682	2,009	3,111	2,000	2,000	5,037	1,100	999	900	35,838
	DoD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	713	0	713
	Country Total	18,682	2,009	3,111	2,000	2,000	5,037	1,100	1,712	900	36,551
Cyprus	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
	DoD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	19	95
	Country Total	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	76	19	105
Czech Republic	DOS NADR - CWD	0	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	600
	Country Total	0	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	600
Djibouti	DOS NADR - CWD	1,900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,900
	DoD	1,167	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1,172
	Country Total	3,067	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	3,072
Dominican Republic	USAID	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	500
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	500
Ecuador	DOS NADR - CWD	3,323	0	0	0	1,002	500	0	200	0	5,025
	DoD	2,582	0	0	258	433	0	518	0	0	3,791
	Country Total	5,905	0	0	258	1,435	500	518	200	0	8,816
Egypt	DoD	718	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	718
	Country Total	718	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	718
El Salvador	DOS NADR - CWD	50	0	0	0	0	0	988	0	0	1,038
	CDC	2,450	195	195	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,840
	USAID	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	500	300	0	2,300
	Country Total	4,000	195	195	0	0	0	1,488	300	0	6,178
Eritrea	DOS NADR - CWD	11,623	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,623
	DOS Other	1,560	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,560
	CDC	450	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	450
	DoD	4,485	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,485
	Country Total	18,118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,118
Estonia	DOS NADR - CWD	1,070	157	250	699	323	0	0	0	0	2,499
	DoD	1,606	0	100	0	0	160	0	195	87	2,148
	Country Total	2,676	157	350	699	323	160	0	195	87	4,647
Ethiopia	DOS NADR - CWD	3,545	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,545
	DOS Other	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,500
	CDC	2,500	173	173	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,846
	DoD	3,984	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,984
	USAID	1,255	0	0	300	2,000	327	0	0	0	3,882
	Country Total	12,784	173	173	300	2,000	327	0	0	0	15,757

U.S. CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION PROGRAM FUNDING HISTORY (FISCAL YEARS 1993–2014)

Country	Sources	FY93-06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	Total
Georgia	DOS NADR - CWD	10,241	1,750	6,265	2,614	2,845	1,158	1,232	1,500	500	28,105
	DOS Other	0	0	0	2,644	0	0	0	0	0	2,644
	DoD	1,114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	167	1,281
	Country Total	11,355	1,750	6,265	5,258	2,845	1,158	1,232	1,500	667	32,030
Guatemala	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	0	250	0	0	0	0	250
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	250	0	0	0	0	250
Guinea	DOS NADR - CWD	103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	103
	Country Total	103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	103
Guinea-Bissau	DOS NADR - CWD	1,213	945	809	1,000	1,000	1,070	0	0	0	6,037
	DoD	162	1,212	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,444
	Country Total	1,375	2,157	879	1,000	1,000	1,070	0	0	0	7,481
Haiti	USAID	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,500	0	0	1,000	3,500
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,500	0	0	1,000	3,500
Honduras	DOS NADR - CWD	316	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	816
	Country Total	316	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	816
India	USAID	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	0	0	300
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	0	0	300
Iraq	DOS NADR - CWD	5,790	15,149	17,080	19,417	24,913	22,000	25,000	23,805	23,426	176,580
	DOS Other	0	0	992	0	0	0	0	0	0	992
	CDC	350	50	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	450
	DoD	95,468	5,150	2,881	120	318	0	300	160	573	104,970
	Country Total	101,608	20,349	21,003	19,537	25,231	22,000	25,300	23,965	23,999	282,992
Jordan	DOS NADR - CWD	7,951	0	514	2,700	2,906	2,015	3,850	1,200	0	21,136
	DOS Other	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300
	CDC	2,400	284	284	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,968
	DoD	2,418	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,418
	Country Total	13,069	284	798	2,700	2,906	2,015	3,850	1,200	0	26,822
Kazakhstan	DOS NADR - CWD	295	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	295
	Country Total	295	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	295
Kenya	DOS NADR - CWD	0	180	458	500	269	75	0	0	0	1,482
	DoD	0	0	0	56	25	175	236	70	162	724
	USAID	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	400
	Country Total	400	180	458	556	294	250	236	70	162	2,606
Kosovo	DOS NADR - CWD	5,135	205	150	150	1,000	450	260	100	0	7,450
	DoD	4,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	165	4,465
	USAID	17,472	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,472
	Country Total	26,907	205	150	150	1,000	450	260	100	165	29,387
Kyrgyzstan	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	300	0	800
	DoD	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
	Country Total	0	0	0	7	0	500	0	300	0	807
Laos	DOS NADR - CWD	16,719	2,692	3,050	3,350	5,100	5,000	9,233	9,000	12,567	66,711
	DOS Other	750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	750
	DoD	6,856	5	0	0	6	0	33	0	0	6,900
	USAID	7,350	350	0	600	1,000	0	0	0	500	9,800
	Country Total	31,675	3,047	3,050	3,950	6,106	5,000	9,266	9,000	13,067	84,161
Lebanon ¹	DOS NADR - CWD	10,398	1,556	5,184	4,791	1,997	2,225	2,524	3,000	2,500	34,175
	DOS Other	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000
	DoD	8,136	0	0	5	289	0	590	80	50	9,150
	USAID	4,600	1,400	1,500	800	750	800	0	0	0	9,850
	Country Total	25,134	2,956	6,684	5,596	3,036	3,025	3,114	3,080	2,550	55,175
Lesotho	DOS NADR - CWD	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
	Country Total	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15

(Dollars in thousands)

Country	Sources	FY93-06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	Total
Liberia	DOS NADR - CWD	360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	360
	CDC	0	75	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	150
	USAID	3,929	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,429
	Country Total	4,289	75	575	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,939
Libya	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	0	0	1,000	4,000
	DOS Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,800	1,775	0	19,575
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	17,800	1,775	1,000	23,575
Lithuania	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	500
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	500
Macedonia	DOS NADR - CWD	1,652	96	50	50	150	0	0	0	0	1,998
	Country Total	1,652	96	50	50	150	0	0	0	0	1,998
Marshall Islands	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	267	261	528
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	267	261	528
Mauritania	DOS NADR - CWD	1,395	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	2,395
	DoD	3,952	458	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,410
	Country Total	5,347	458	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	6,805
Moldova	DoD	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	154	282	507
	Country Total	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	154	282	507
Montenegro ⁷	DOS NADR - CWD	0	2,050	497	804	1,048	1,750	1,300	0	0	7,449
	DoD	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	294	422	727
	Country Total	0	2,050	497	804	1,048	1,750	1,311	294	422	8,176
Mozambique	DOS NADR - CWD	20,183	440	0	2,124	2,000	2,175	2,635	3,000	1,525	34,082
	DOS Other	1,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,600
	CDC	2,050	25	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,100
	DoD	11,449	0	0	49	3	326	639	599	122	13,187
	USAID	4,533	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,533
	Country Total	39,815	465	25	2,173	2,003	2,501	3,274	3,599	1,647	55,502
Namibia	DOS NADR - CWD	3,351	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,351
	DOS Other	670	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	670
	DoD	4,400	0	0	0	78	165	309	151	45	5,148
	Country Total	8,421	0	0	0	78	165	309	151	45	9,169
Nepal	USAID	0	0	0	500	500	0	1,000	0	0	2,000
	DoD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	165	165
	Country Total	0	0	0	500	500	0	1,000	0	165	2,165
Nicaragua	DOS NADR - CWD	2,081	1,400	250	350	0	0	0	0	0	4,081
	DoD	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200
	Country Total	2,281	1,400	250	350	0	0	0	0	0	4,281
Nigeria	DOS NADR - CWD	1,449	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,449
	Country Total	1,449	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,449
Oman	DOS NADR - CWD	1,785	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,785
	DoD	2,553	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,553
	Country Total	4,338	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,338
Pakistan	DOS NADR - CWD	32	0	0	500	300	0	0	0	0	832
	Country Total	32	0	0	500	300	0	0	0	0	832
Palau	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	85	0	0	150	390	689	1,314
	Country Total	0	0	0	85	0	0	150	390	689	1,314
Palestinian Territories	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	0	0	209	782	917	1,180	3,088
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	209	782	917	1,180	3,088
Paraguay	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	200
	Country Total	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	200

U.S. CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION PROGRAM FUNDING HISTORY (FISCAL YEARS 1993–2014)

Country	Sources	FY93-06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	Total
Peru	DOS NADR - CWD	3,086	0	200	2,620	2,000	2,000	1,000	0	0	10,906
	DoD	11,902	0	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	11,944
	USAID	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000
	Country Total	14,988	0	200	2,662	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	0	23,850
Philippines	DOS NADR - CWD	400	0	270	0	250	0	0	0	0	920
	USAID	750	0	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,550
	Country Total	1,150	0	1,070	0	250	0	0	0	0	2,470
Romania	DOS NADR - CWD	1,369	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	2,369
	DoD	0	0	0	0	0	150	0	0	0	150
	Country Total	1,369	0	0	0	1,000	150	0	0	0	2,519
Rwanda	DOS NADR - CWD	3,761	0	0	200	242	0	0	0	0	4,203
	DOS Other	700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	700
	DoD	7,790	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,790
	Country Total	12,251	0	0	200	242	0	0	0	0	12,693
São Tomé/Príncipe	DOS NADR - CWD	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
	Country Total	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
Senegal	DOS NADR - CWD	204	421	655	725	500	0	0	0	0	2,505
	DOS Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	260	0	260
	DoD	0	252	0	0	0	0	0	0	367	619
	USAID	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500
	Country Total	704	673	655	725	500	0	0	260	367	3,884
Serbia ⁷	DOS NADR - CWD	0	700	8,133	1,000	1,400	1,552	1,000	2,000	900	16,685
	Country Total	0	700	8,133	1,000	1,400	1,552	1,000	2,000	900	16,685
Serbia & Montenegro ⁷	DOS NADR - CWD	5,646	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,646
	Country Total	5,646	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,646
Sierra Leone	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	0	147	0	0	0	0	147
	USAID	1,593	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,593
	Country Total	1,593	0	0	0	147	0	0	0	0	1,740
Slovenia	DoD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	270	0	270
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	270	0	270
Solomon Islands	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	0	0	400	567	560	473	2,000
	DoD	0	0	0	0	0	0	325	35	429	789
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	400	892	595	902	2,789
Somalia	DOS NADR - CWD	5,943	0	754	1,523	2,000	2,325	2,500	3,300	2,000	20,345
	Country Total	5,943	0	754	1,523	2,000	2,325	2,500	3,300	2,000	20,345
South Sudan ⁸	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	0	0	1,100	2,800	2,500	2,135	8,535
	DoD	0	0	0	0	0	0	367	459	0	826
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	1,100	3,167	2,959	2,135	9,361
Sri Lanka	DOS NADR - CWD	7,983	400	1,479	6,600	4,400	2,500	4,804	3,300	4,625	36,091
	DOS Other	122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	122
	CDC	125	25	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	175
	DoD	247	0	0	98	280	0	262	522	715	2,124
	USAID	3,850	0	500	750	300	2,000	0	500	0	7,900
	Country Total	12,327	425	2,004	7,448	4,980	4,500	5,066	4,322	5,340	46,412
Sudan ⁸	DOS NADR - CWD	9,834	3,325	4,643	4,600	5,350	2,800	0	0	0	30,552
	Country Total	9,834	3,325	4,643	4,600	5,350	2,800	0	0	0	30,552
Suriname	DOS NADR - CWD	100	290	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	390
	Country Total	100	290	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	390
Swaziland	DOS NADR - CWD	210	0	0	0	229	0	0	0	0	439
	DoD	836	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	836
	Country Total	1,046	0	0	0	229	0	0	0	0	1,275

(Dollars in thousands)

For a more detailed version of this chart, including specific funding sources, please visit our website at <http://state.gov/t/pm/rls/rpt/walkearth/index.htm>.

(Dollars in thousands)

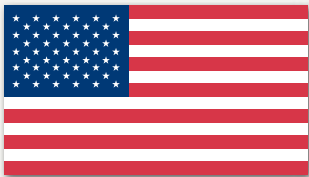
Country	Sources	FY93-06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	Total
Syria	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	550	0	550
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	550	0	550
Tajikistan	DOS NADR - CWD	500	0	180	0	2,194	1,000	1,691	2,028	3,190	10,783
	DoD	7	0	0	25	1,200	0	1,200	0	101	2,533
	USAID	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,500	0	0	1,500
	Country Total	507	0	180	25	3,394	1,000	4,391	2,028	3,291	14,816
Tanzania	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	16
	DoD	0	0	0	0	0	185	244	274	44	747
	USAID	1,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,700
	Country Total	1,700	0	0	0	0	201	244	274	44	2,463
Thailand	DOS NADR - CWD	4,190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,190
	DoD	3,103	86	0	1,400	1,500	0	1,500	1,200	1,805	10,594
	Country Total	7,293	86	0	1,400	1,500	0	1,500	1,200	1,805	14,784
Togo	DOS NADR - CWD	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
	Country Total	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
Tunisia	DoD	3	214	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	217
	Country Total	3	214	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	217
Uganda	DOS NADR - CWD	40	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	56
	USAID	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
	Country Total	1,040	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	1,056
Ukraine	DOS NADR - CWD	3,642	1,800	1,000	0	2,590	4,500	1,500	2,000	7,095	24,127
	DoD	0	0	0	0	177	0	0	0	0	177
	Country Total	3,642	1,800	1,000	0	2,767	4,500	1,500	2,000	7,095	24,304
Uruguay	DOS NADR - CWD	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	200
	Country Total	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	200
Uzbekistan	DoD	0	0	0	30	69	0	0	0	0	99
	Country Total	0	0	0	30	69	0	0	0	0	99
Vietnam	DOS NADR - CWD	16,676	2,859	2,575	2,120	3,750	3,584	4,032	4,500	10,479	50,575
	CDC	1,700	74	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,848
	DoD	761	2	0	0	275	0	300	471	256	2,065
	USAID	21,294	0	1,500	605	1,500	1,900	0	0	0	26,799
	Country Total	40,431	2,935	4,149	2,725	5,525	5,484	4,332	4,971	10,735	81,287
Yemen	DOS NADR - CWD	9,136	900	500	609	1,000	1,075	3,135	2,000	700	19,055
	DoD	4,689	0	0	157	0	0	0	0	0	4,846
	Country Total	13,825	900	500	766	1,000	1,075	3,135	2,000	700	23,901
Zambia	DOS NADR - CWD	2,050	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,050
	DoD	424	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	437
	Country Total	2,474	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	2,487
Zimbabwe	DOS NADR - CWD	3,086	0	0	0	0	0	250	500	2,750	6,586
	DoD	3,265	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,265
	Country Total	6,351	0	0	0	0	0	250	500	2,750	9,851
Global/Multi-Country	DOS NADR - CWD	88,967	4,654	15,438	14,294	9,172	4,460	5,999	16,007	10,652	169,643
	DOS Other	1,450	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,450
	CDC	10,475	2,569	2,569	3,040	0	0	0	0	0	18,653
	DoD	190,687	2,820	1,949	5,462	49	682	1,106	0	0	202,755
	USAID	44,575	5,900	9,050	7,845	19,950	7,773	3,300	4,850	7,000	110,243
	Global Total	336,154	15,943	29,006	30,641	29,171	12,915	10,405	20,857	17,652	502,744
Grand Total		1,198,257	106,799	147,238	160,840	201,132	163,917	189,858	165,283	165,757	2,499,081

- All U.S. Central Command demining-centric activities for FY10 were conducted with Theater Security Cooperation funding pending new guidance from the Central Command Directorate for Strategic Plans and Policy, not funding from U.S. Overseas Humanitarian Disaster and Civic Aid (OHDACA).
- DoD funds include OHDACA, the Research Development Test and Evaluation fund, the Humanitarian Assistance - Excess Property Program and the Iraq Relief and Construction fund.
- Since FY11, the NADR-CWD category includes funding allotted to Humanitarian Demining, ITF Enhancing Human Security, and Small Arms and Light Weapons.
- DOS - Other includes a variety of DOS funding sources.
- USAID includes historical funding in addition to USAID Leahy War Victims funding.
- FY08 amount includes \$110,000 from the Support for Eastern European Democracy (SEED) fund, which was apportioned as NADR.
- Serbia and Montenegro split into two countries in 2007.
- South Sudan and Sudan split into two countries in 2011.

To WALK The EARTH In SAFETY

2015 | FY2014

United States Department of State | Bureau of Political-Military Affairs



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